

PR O P R I A Q V Æ

M A R I B U S,

Q V Æ G E N V S,

And

A S I N P R Æ S E N T I,

Englised and Explained;

For the Vse of Young

G R A M M A R I A N S.

---

By *Charls Hoole*, Master of

Arts, Teacher of a private Grammar-

School, in the Token-house in

*Lothbury*, not very far from the

Royal Exchange, *London*,

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L O N D O N,

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PROFESSOR  
OF  
GENEVA

AND  
IN  
THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF  
GENEVA  
FOR THE USE OF YOUNG  
GENTLEMEN

By Charles F. Johnson  
The Teacher of a private Grammar  
School, in the University of  
Geneva, and very much the  
Royal Exchange, London

Printed by T. M. and sold by John  
Cotton, at the University of Geneva  
and at the Royal Exchange, London

# PROPKIA QUÆ MARIBUS

Explained.

## 1. The General Rules of Proper Names.

1. Proper Names which are given to Males (or hees) are of the Masculine Gender, viz.

1. Of Gods, as,

Bacchus, chi.

Mars, tis.

Apollo, inis,

*\* These were no  
Gods, but Idols  
or Devils (rather)  
worshipped as  
Gods.*

2. of men, as,

Caro. ñis

Virgilius, lii

3. Of Rivers, as

Tybris, is, Acc. im, Abl i. Oronces, tis, m.

4. Of Months, as,

October, bris, Abl i.

5. Of Winds, as,

Lybs, bis, the West-South-west-wind.

Notus, ti, }

Auster, tri, } the South-Winde.

2. Proper Names which are given to females (or Shees) are of the Feminine gender, viz.

1. Goddesses, as,

Juno, onis.

Venus, Ëris

2. Of Women, as.

Anna, æ

Philoxis

## *Propria quæ Maribus.*

- Philotis, otidis.  
 3. Of Cities, as,  
 Elis, idis.  
 Opus, unris.  
 4. Of Countries, as,  
 Græcia, z.  
 Persis, idis.  
 5. Of Islands, as,  
 Creta, z.  
 Britannia, z.  
 Cyprus, pri.
- 

Yet these proper Names of Cities are excepted, viz.

- |    |   |                                       |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | { Sulmo, monis,<br>Agragas, gantis,           | { of the Masculine Gender             |
| 2. | { Argos, gi,<br>Tibur, uris,<br>Præneste, is, | { of the Neuter Gender                |
| 3. | Anxur, uris,                                  | { of both Masculine and Neuter Gender |
- 

## 3. General Rules for the Genders of Common Names.

1. All Common Names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, as,

Alnus, ni, an Alder tree  
 Cupressus, si, a Cypress tree  
 Cedrus, dri, a Cedar tree

# Englished and Explained

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Yet these common names of trees are excepted, viz.

1. { a Pinus, ni, & us, a wild Pine-tree  
or as some read, } of the Masc  
culine Gen.  
b Spinus, ni, a Sloe tree  
c Oleaster, tri, a wild Olive tree

a Pinus, Masc. & Fem. saith Holyoake; Fem. before  
the Masc. Calepin. b Hic spinus, a Sloe-tree & hac Spina, a thorn  
in prickles, saith Servius in Virg.

2. { Siler, eris, an Oler  
Suber, eris, a Cork-tree  
Thys, uris, a Frankincense-tree } of the Neuter  
Gender  
Robur, oris, an Oak  
Acer, eris, a Maple

3. These kinde of common names are of the Epicene  
Gender, viz.

## 1. Of Birds, as;

Passer, eris, m. a Sparrow

Hirundo, inis, f. a Swallow

## 2. Of Beasts, as,

Tygris, is, f. a Tygre

Vulpes, is, f. a Fox.

## 3. Of Fishes, as,

Ostrea, x, f. an Oyster

Cetus, u, m. a whale

4. \* All Nouns that end in um, are of the Neuter  
Gender, as,

Londinum, ni, London

Malum, li, an Apple

Eboracum, ci, York

\* Except the names of  
women, as hzc Glyce-  
rium.

## 4. Every

## 4. *Propria Que Maribus*

4. Every noun that doth not alter its termination is of the Neuter Gender, as,

N Fas,	} Right
G Fas,	
D Fas, &c.	

Yet the Genders of common Names are better known by the Genitive case Singular, in which there are three special Rules.

### 4. The first Special Rule for the Gender of Common Names

1. A noun which hath no more syllables in the Genitive case Singular, than it hath in the Nominative, is of the Feminine Gender, as

	1	2		1	2		1	2
N. Nu-bes,			a cloud.	Ca-pra,		a shee	Ca-ro,	
G. Nubis,				Ca-præ,		goat.	Car-nis	

} flesh.

### 1. Exception. Masculine,

1. Yet these Names are of the Masculine Gender, though they do not increase in the Genitive case, viz.

1. Nouns that signify Properties or Offices of men are of the Masculine Gender, if they end in (a) as,

Scriba, a Scribe

Affecta, a Page

Scurra, a scoffer

Rabula

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Rábula, x, a Fowler  
Lixa, x, a Scullion  
Lanista, x, a fencer

2. Nouns that come from the first Declension of the Greeks, which ends in (as and es) and are made to end in (a) are of the Masculine Gender, as,

Sátrapas, x, }  
Satrapa, x, } a Peer  
Athletes, x, }  
Athleta, x, } a Wrestler

3. These Nouns are Masculines, viz.

Verres, ris, a Boar-pig  
Natalis, is a birth-day  
Aquilis, is, an ewer

4. Nouns which are compounded of Aa, alis, are Masculines, as,

Centussis, is, a hundred weight

5. Likewise these Nouns are Masculines.

Lienis, is, the Milt  
Orbis, is, a round thing  
Callis, is, a path-way  
Caulis, is, a stalk  
Follis, is, a pair of bellows  
Collis, is, a little hill  
Mensis, is, a month  
Ensis, is, a sword  
Fustis, is, a club  
Funis, is, a rope

*Propria quæ Maribus*

Penis, is, Bread  
 Penis, is, a mans Part  
 Crinis, is, Hair  
 Ignis, is, Fire  
 Cassis, is, a Helmet  
 Fascis, is, a Faggot  
 Torris, is, a Fire-brand  
 Sentic, is, a Thorn  
 Piscis, is, a Fish  
 Unguis, is, a Nail or Claw  
 Vermis, is, a Worm  
 Veditis, is, a Door-bar  
 Postis, is, a Post  
 Axis, is, an Ayle-tree

---

6. Lastly all Nouns which end either  
 in { a er, } { Venter, tris, a Belly } are of the  
 { os, } as { Logos, gi, a Speech } Masculine  
 { us, } { Annus, ni, a Year } Gender  
 a Per Mater, tris, a Mother, is of the Feminine Gen-  
 der though it end in er.

b And these Nouns that end in (us) are of the femi-  
 nine Gender, viz.

Humus, ni, the ground  
 Domus, ni or us, a house  
 Alvus, vi, the paunch  
 Colps, li, a spindle or distaff  
 Ficus, ci, & cus, a fig, or fig-tree  
 Acus, us, a needle  
 Porticus, cut, a porch  
 Tribus, us, a Tribe  
 Socrus, us, a Mother-in-law  
 Nurus, us, a Daughter-in-law

Manus, us, a Hand.

Pl. Idus, um, the Ides of a Moneth.

Anus, us, an old wife,

Vannus, ni, a Man.

Likewise Greek words, which change os into us, are of the Feminine Gender, as

Papyrus, ri, Paper,

Anidorus, ri, a preservative against Poison,

Cosus, ri, the beard Ale-cost.

Diphongus, gi, a Diphthong

Byssus, s, fine Flax.

Abyssus, si a bottomless pit.

Chrystallus, li, Chrystal.

Synodus, di, an Assembly.

Saphyrus, ri, a Saphyre.

Eremus, mi, a Wilderness.

Arctus, ti, Charles-maine.

## 2. Except. Neuters.

1. These Nouns are of the Neuter Gender, though they doe not encrease in the Genitive case,  
viz.

1. Nouns that end in (e) in the Nominative case and make (is) in the Genitive case, are of the Neuter Gender, as,

Mare, is, the Sea.

Retē, is, a Net,

1. All Nouns that end in On and Um in the Nominative case singular, are of the Neuter Gender, as,

Barbiton, ti, a Lute.

Ovum, vi, an Egge.

C

3. Also

3. Also these four Nouns are of the Neuter Gender, viz.

Hippomanes, nis, a piece of flesh in a Colts forehead.  
 Cacoëthes, is, an evil custome.  
 Virus, invariab. Poison.  
 Pelagus, gi, the Sea.

4. This Noun Vuleus, gi, the common people, is both of the Masculine and Neuter Gender.

### 3. Exception. Doubtfuls.

These Nouns are of the Doubtful Gender. viz.

Taipa, x, a Hole

Dama, x, a fallow Deer.

Canalis, is, a Channel.

\* Halcionis, is, a Kingfisher.

Finis, is, an End.

Clunis, is, a Buttock.

Restis, is, a Rope.

Penus, ni or u, Miduals.

Amnis, nis, a River.

Pampinus, ni, a Wine-leaf

Corbis, bis, a Basket.

Linter, tris, a Cock-boat.

Torquis, is, a Gold-chain.

Specus, ci or cūs, a Den.

Anguis, is, a Snake.

Ficus, ci, a Pile in the Fundament.

Phascus, li, a Galeot or Barge.

Lécynus, thi, an Oyle-glass.

Atomus, mi, a little Mote.

Gróssus, si, a Green fig.

Pharus, ri, a Watch-tower.

Paradisus, si, Paradise.

\* Halcion is read of the feminine Gender, and seems to belong to the third special Rule.

4. Except. Commons.

4. These Nouns are of the common of two Gender which increase not in the Genitive case, viz.

1. Nouns which are compounded of a Verb, and end in on (a) as,

Grajugena, x, a Grecian boy	Compounded of	Graius,
		&
		Gigno,
Agcicola, x, a Husbandman,		Ager, gri,
		&
		Colo.
Advēna, x, a Stranger,		Ad,
		&
		Venio.

2. Likewise these Nouns are of the common of two Gender, viz.

Senex, is, an old man.

Auriga, x, a Carter.

Verna, x, a Slave.

Sodalis is, a Companion.

Vates, is, a Prophet.

Extorris, is, a Banished man.

Patruelis, is, a cousin-german.

Perduellis, is, an Enemy in War.

Affinis, nis, a Kinsman.

Juvenis, is, a Young man.

Testis, is, a Witness.

Civis, is, a Citizen.

Canis, is, a Dog or a Bitch.

Hostis, is, an Enemy.

### 5. The second special Rule for the Genders of common Names.

2. Nouns that have more syllables in the Genitive case, than they have in the Nominative case, are of the Feminine Gender, if the last syllable have one in the Genitive case Angular be pronounced long, as,

1 2 3  
 { Nom hæc Pie-tas. }  
                                   1 2 3 4  
 { G. hujus Pi-e-iâ-tis } Godliness.

1 2  
 { Nom. hæc Virtus, }  
                                   1 2 3  
 { G. hujus Vir-tû-tis } Virtue.

### 1. Nouns masculines.

1. These Nouns of one syllable are of the Masculine Gender, though they encrease long in the Genitive case, viz.

Sal, salis, Salt.  
 Sol, solis, the Sun.  
 Ren, renis, the Kidney.  
 Splen, is the Spleen.  
 Car, is, a man of Caria.  
 Ser, is, a man of Serres.  
 Vir, ri, a Man.  
 Vas, dis, a Surety.  
 As, assis, a pound weight.

Mas,

Mas, ris, the Male.  
 Bes, beſſis, eight ounces.  
 Crys, tis, a man of Candy.  
 Prazs, dis, a Surety.  
 Pes, pedis, a foot.  
 Glis, gliris, a Dormouse.  
 Mos, moris, a Manner.  
 Flos, floris, a Flower.  
 Ros, roris, the Dew.  
 Tros, ois, a Trojan.  
 Mus, muris, a Mouse.  
 Dens, tis, a Tooth.  
 Mons, tis, a Mountain.  
 Pons, tis, a Bridge.  
 Fons, tis, a Fountain.  
 Seps, sepis, a Newt.  
 Gryps, phis, a Gryſſon.  
 Thrax, acis, a Thracian.  
 Rex, regis, a King.  
 Grex, gis, a flock.  
 Phryx, gis, a Phrygian.

2. Nouns of more syllables than one, which do end in ( N ) in the Nominative case singular, are of the Masculine Gender, as,

Acarnan, anis, one of Acarnania.  
 Lichen, enis, the hearb Liverwort  
 Delphin, inis, a fish called a Dolphin

3. Nouns which do end in ( O ) and signifie a body, are of the Masculine Gender.

Leo, onis, a Lyon.  
 Curculio, onis, a Weesel.

And these three Nouns  
 Senio, onis, the Stile of a Die.

*Propria quæ Maribus*Ternio, ónis, the **Trey**.Sermo, ónis, a **Speech**.

4. Nouns { er } } Crater, éris, a great cup.  
 which { or } as } Conditor, óris, a builder.  
 end in { os } } Heros, óis, a Noble-man.

5. These are of the Masculine gender.

Torrens, tis, a **Book**.Nefrens, tis, a weaned **Pig**.Oriens, tis, the **East**.

6. Many Nouns that end in Dens are of the Masculine Gender, as,

Bidens, tis, a two grained **Fork**.

7. And these Nouns are of the Masculine Gender, viz.

Gygæ, antis, a **Grant**.Elephas, antis, an **Elephant**.Adamas, antis, an **Damant**.Garamas, antis, a man of **Garamatia**.Tapes, éris, cloth of **Arras**.Lebes, éris, a **Caldron**.Cures, éris, a man of **Crete**.Magnes, éris, a **Load-stone**.Meridies, éi, **Noon**.

8. Nouns which are compounded of As, assis, are of the Masculine Gender, as,

Dodrans, antis, nine **Dunces**.Semis, issis, half a **pound**.

9. Likewise

9. Likewise these Nouns are of the Masculine Gender, viz.

Samnis, itis, a Samnite.

Hydrops, opis, the Dropsie.

Nycticorax, acis, a night-Haden

Thorax, acis, a Breast-plate.

Vervex, ecis, a Bel-weather.

Phoenix, icis, a Phenix.

Bombyx, icis, a Silk-worme.

Pet Syren, enis, a Sea-maid:

\* Mulier, feris, a Woman.

Soror, oris, a Sister.

Vxor, oris, a Wife.

are of the Feminine Gender.

\* Mulier be-  
longe rather  
to the third  
Special rule.

## 2. Exception Neuters.

2. These Nouns are of the Neuter Gender, though they increase long in the Genitive case.

1. Certain Nouns of one Syllable, viz.

Mel, mellis, Honey

Fel, fellis, Gall.

Lac, acis, Milk.

Far, farris, Spelt or Wheat.

Ver, veris, the Spring.

Cor, dis, a Heart.

Ar, aris, Grass.

Vas, vasis, a Vessel.

Os, ossis, a Bone.

Os, oris, a Mouth.

Rus, raris the Country.

Thus,

Thus, thuris, Frankincense.

Jus, juris, Law or Right.

Crus, cruris, a Leg

Pus, puris, filth or matter of a Soare.

2. Nouns of more syllables, which end either  
 In { al. } as { Capital, alis, a Quoff.  
       { ar. } { Laquear, aris, the vaulted roof of a house

2. This noun Halce, ecis, a herring, is both of the Feminine and Neuter Gender in the singular number, & of the Feminine only in the Plural.

### 3. Exception. Doubtfulls.

3. These Nouns are of the Doubtful Gender though they increase long in the Genitive case, viz.

Python, ónis, One possessed with a prophesying spirit.

Scrobs, óbis, a Ditch.

Serpens, tis, a Serpent.

Bubo, ónis, an Owle.

Rudens, entis, a Cable rope.

Grus, gruis, a Crane.

Perdix dicis, a Partridge.

Linx, cis, a beast called an Duncce.

Limax, acis, a Snail.

Scirps, pis, the Stock of a Tree.

Calx, cis, the Peel.

Dies, ei, a Day, which is of the Masculine Gender onely in the Plural number.

4. Except.

4. Except. Commons.

4. These Nouns are of the common of two Gender, though they increase long in the Genitive case, viz.

Parents, entis, a Father or Mother.

Author, oris, an Auth.

Infans, tis, an infant.

Adolescens, tis, a Young man.

Dux, ducis, a Captain.

Illex, legis, a Lawless person.

Heres, edis, an Heir.

Exlex, legis, a Lawless person.

Nouns compounded of Fron, as

Bifrons, tis, One that hath a double forehead.

Custos, edis, a Keeper.

Bos, bovis, an Ox.

Fur, furis, a Thief.

Sus, suis, a Swine.

Sacerdos, dotis, a Priest.

6. The third special Rule for the Genders of Common Names.

3. If a Noun have more syllables in the Genitive case Angular, than it hath in the Nominative, and the last syllable save one in the Genitive be short, it is of the Masculine Gender.

Nom. San-guis

Gen. San-gui-nis

} Blood.

1. Except.

## 1. Exception. Feminines

1. Yet these Nouns are of the Feminine Gender though they increase short in the Genitive case, viz.

1. All Nouns of more than two syllables, which end either

In { do } & make { dñis } as { Dulcédo, dñis, Sweetnes  
 { go } the G. in { gñis } { Compágo, gñis a joynt.

2. These Nouns are of the Feminine Gender, viz

Virgo, gñis, a Maid.

Grando, dñis, hail.

Fides, dñi, Faith.

Compes, pñis, a paire of Fetters.

Teges, pñis, a Mat.

Seges, pñis, standing-Corne.

Arbor, òris, a tree.

Hyems, ãmis, Winter.

Bacchar, chñis, the herb called Plough-mans  
 Spicknard, or Ladies Globes.

Syndon, dñis, fine Linnen.

Gorgon, ònis, one of the Daughters of  
 Phorcas

Icon, cñis, an Image.

Amazan, ònis, a warlike woman of Scythia

3. Greek Nouns which end,

in { as. } as { Lampas, ádis, a Lamp,  
 { is. } { Iaspis, ìdis, a Jasper-Stone.

And these two Latine words in is.

viz. Cassis, idis, an helmet.

Cuspi, ìdis, a spear point.

Is also, Pecur, ùdis, small Cattel.

4. These

4. These Nouns are of the Feminine Gender, viz.  
 Forfex, fīcis, a paire of Scissers.  
 Pellix, īcis, an Harlot.  
 Carex, rīcis, Sedge.  
 Supellex, lēctilis, Houſe-hold=ſtuff, pl. hęc  
 ſupellectilia.  
 Appendix, īcis, an Apprentice.  
 Miſtrix, īcis, a Porcupine.  
 Coxendix, īcis, an Hip.  
 Filix, īcis, Ferne.

## 2. Exception of Neuters.

1. These Nouns are of the Neuter Gender, though  
 they increaſe ſhort in the Genitive caſe,  
 1. All Nouns, which ſignifie a thing that hath no  
 life, and end either

in	{	a. en. ar. ur. us. put	}	Problema, āris, a hard Queſtion.
				Omen, īnis, Luck.
				Jubar, āris, the Sun=beam.
				Jecur, ōris, the Liver.
				Onus, ōris, a Burden.
				Occiput, īcis, the hinder part of the head.

Pet Peſcen, īnis, a Cōmb, and Fuſfur ūris, Bran are  
 of the Maſculine Gender.

2. These Nouns are of the Neuter Gender, which  
 end in er, viz.  
 Cadaver, ōris, a Dead Corps.  
 Verber, ōris, a Stripe.  
 Iter, tinēris, a Journey.

Suber, ẽris, a Cork.  
 Tuber, ẽris, a Mushroom.  
 Uber, ẽris, a Dug.  
 Gingiber, ẽris, Ginger.  
 Laser, ẽris, the hearb Benjamin.  
 Cicer, ẽris, a Vetch.  
 Piper, pẽis, Pepper.  
 Papaver, ẽris, Poppy.  
 Siler, ẽris, a Parsnip.  
 Siler, ẽris, an Oler.

3. Likewise these Nouns are of the Neuter Gender, viz.

Aquor, ẽris, the Sea.  
 Marmor, ẽris, Marble.  
 Ador, ẽris, Wheat.  
 Pecus, ẽris, Cattle.

3. Exception of Doubtfuls.

3. These Nouns are of the Doubtful Gender, though they increase short in the Genitive case.

Cardo, dĩnis, the hinge of a Door.

Margo. ĩnis, a Margent.

Cinis, ẽris, Ashes.

Obex, ĩcis, a Door-bolt.

Pulvis, ẽris, Dust.

Adeps, ĩpis, Fatness.

Pumex, ĩcis, a Pumice-stone.

Ramex, ĩcis, Burstness.

Forceps, ĩpis, a pair of Tongs.

Anas, ẽris, a duck or Drake.

Imbrex, ĩcis, a Gutter-tile.

Culex, ĩcis, a Gnat.

*Yet these are  
 most common.  
 by used in the  
 Masculine  
 Gender.*

Natrix,

Natrix, icis, a water-Serpent.

Onyx, icis, the nail of a mans hand, with its compounds.

Silex, icis, a Flint-Stone.

4. Except. of Commons.

These Nouns are of the common of two Gender, though they increase most in the Genitive case, viz

Vigil, ilis, a Watchman.

Pugil, ilis, a Champion.

Exul, ilis, a Banished man.

Præsul, ilis, a President

Homo inis, a Man or Woman.

Nemo, dat, nemini, No body.

Martyr, yris, a Martyr.

Ligur, uris, a man of Liguria.

Augur, ūris, a Sooth-sayer.

Arcas, ōdis, one of Arcadia.

Antistes, itis, a chief Ruler.

Miles, itis, a Soldier.

Pedes, itis, a Footman.

Interpres, etis, an Interpreter.

Comes, itis, a Companion.

Hospes, itis, a Guest.

Ales, icis, a great Fowl.

Præses, idis, a President.

Princeps, ipis, a Prince.

Auceps, cūpis, a Fowler.

Eques, icis, a Horse-man.

Obses, idis, a Pledge in war.

Many other Nouns which are derived of Verbs, are of the common of two Gender, as,

Conjux, jūgis, a Husband or a Wife.

Judex.

Judex, ĩcis, a Judge.

Vindex, ĩcis, a Revenger.

Opifex, fĭcis, a Workman.

Aruspex, picis, a Soothsayer.

## 7. The Rules for the Genders of Adjectives

1. R. Adjectives that have but one termination alone are of the common of three Gender, as,

N. Hic, hæc, & hoc felix, happy.

G. Hujus felicis,

N. Hic, hæc & hoc audax, bold.

G. Hujus audacis,

2. R. If an adjective have two terminations, the first termination is of the common of two Genders and the second of the Neuter, as,

N. Hic & hæc omnis, c. 1. & hoc omne, n. All.

3. R. If a Noun Adjective have three divers endings the first word shall be of the Masculine, the second of the feminine, and the third the Neuter Gender, as.

Sacer, m. Sacra, f. Sacrum, n. Holy.

1. Obser. There are some Adjectives declined with the Articles like Substantives, yet in very few are Adjectives, and are so used, such are those v. z.

Pauper, p̄ris, poor.

Puber, ěris, of ripe age.

Dégener, ěris, one that degenerateth.

Liber, eris, plentiful.

Dives, itis, Rich.

Locuples, pleris, Wealthy.

Sospes, itis, Safe.

Comes, itis, a Companion.

Superstes, itis, one that over-bereth.

Besides some others which you shall finde as you read Authors.

a. Obf. These adjectives would have a certain fashion of declining of their own, id est, they will have both three terminations and three articles, viz.

Campester, belonging to the field.

Volucer, swift of wing.

Celeber, famous.

Celer, swift of foot.

Saluber, wholesome.

Pedester, belonging to a foot-man.

Equester, belonging to a horse-man.

Acer, sharp or tart.

Paluster, belonging to a fen.

Alacer, cheerfull.

Sylvester, belonging to a Wood.

which may be declined thus.

N. Hic celer, m. hæc celeris, f. hoc celere, or  
or hic & hæc celeris, & hoc celere.

G. Hujus celeris.

D. Huic celeri.

N. Hic acer, hæc acris, hoc acre.

or hic & hæc acris, & hoc acre.

G. Huius acris,

D. Huic acri, and so the rest.

A Synopsis  
of Propria  
quæ Maribus.

Propria  
quæ maribus.  
contains in  
it the Rules  
to know the  
Gender of  
Nouns

Substantives	Proper	1. <i>Masculines</i> , as <i>Propria quæ &amp;c.</i>				
		<i>Feminines</i> as <i>Propria Femininum &amp;c.</i>				
		<i>Trees</i> , as <i>Appellativa</i> , &c.				
		3. <i>General of</i>	<i>Birds</i> ,	} as <i>Sunt etiam &amp;c.</i>		
			<i>Beasts</i> ,			
			<i>Fishes</i> ,			
		<i>Nouns in um</i> , as <i>Omne quod</i> .				
		Common	Common	No Nos increasing, as Men non crecentis, &c. Whenes are excepted	<i>Masculines</i> , as <i>Ma-</i>	
					<i>scula nomina</i> , &c.	
					<i>Neuters</i> , as <i>Neu-</i>	
<i>trum nomen &amp;c.</i>						
<i>Doubtfuls</i> , as <i>Incer-</i>						
<i>t generis</i> , &c.						
<i>Commons</i> as <i>Compo-</i>						
<i>situm à verbo &amp;c.</i>						
Special of Nouns	Special of Nouns				Increasing sort, as Nomen crecentis &c. Whenes are excepted	<i>Masculines</i> , as <i>Ma-</i>
						<i>scula dicuntur &amp;c.</i>
		<i>Neuters</i> , as <i>Sunt</i>				
		<i>neutra lia &amp;c.</i>				
		<i>Doubtfuls</i> , as <i>Sunt</i>				
		<i>dubia hæc, &amp;c.</i>				
		<i>Commons</i> , as <i>Com-</i>				
		<i>munis &amp;c.</i>				
		Regular	Regular	Of three Articles and		<i>Feminines</i> , as <i>Fem-</i>
						<i>nei generis &amp;c.</i>
<i>Neuters</i> , as <i>Est</i>						
<i>neutrale genus &amp;c.</i>						
<i>Doubtfuls</i> , as <i>Sunt</i>						
<i>dubii generis, &amp;c.</i>						
<i>Common</i> , as <i>Com-</i>						
<i>munis generis &amp;c.</i>						
Irregular	Irregular				Of three terminations, as <i>At si tres variant &amp;c.</i>	<i>Of two Articles only</i> , as <i>At sunt quæ flexu, &amp;c.</i>
						<i>Of three terminations and three Articles as</i> <i>Hæc proprium &amp;c.</i>

An *Index* of the Nouns in *Propria quæ  
Maribus.*

Shewing a young Learner how to Decline  
them; with Figures also directing to  
the Page, wherein to find the  
Rule of their Gender.

A

<b>A</b> Byffus, fi, f. <i>a bottomless Pit</i>	7
Acaruan, ánis, m. <i>One of Acarnania in Greece</i>	11
Acer, éris, n. <i>a Maple-tree</i>	3
Acer, m. acris, f. <i>acre, n. is, vel acris, c. 2. acre, n. is sharp</i>	21
Acus, ús, f. <i>a Needle</i>	6
Adamas, antis, m. <i>a Diamond</i>	13
Adeps, ípis, d. g. <i>Fatness</i>	18
Adolescens, tis, c. 2. <i>a Young-man</i>	15
Ador, óris, n. <i>wheat</i>	18
Advena, æ, c. 2. <i>a Stranger</i>	9
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Agragas, gantis, m. <i>a Town in Sicily now called Gergen-</i>	21
ti	
Agricola, æ, c. 2. <i>a Husbandman</i>	9
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fulk	
D	Ales

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Alvus, vi, f. the paunch	6
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Anguis, is, d. g. a Snake	3
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Annus, ni, m. a Year	6
Antidōtus, ti, f. an Antidote	7
Antistes, ūtis, c. 2. a President	19
Anus, us, an old woman	7
Anxur, ūtis, m. & n. a Towne in Italy, now called Terracine	2
Apollo, līnis, m. the feigned God of wisdom	1
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Argus, gi, n. pl. hi argi, orum. m. a Towne in Greece now called Argo	2
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As, assis, m. a pound	10
Affecta, æ, m. a page	4
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Arōmus, mi, d. g. a mote in the Sun	8
Auceps, cūpis, c. 2. a Fowler	19
Audax, ātis, c. 3. Bold	20
Augur, ūtis, a Sooth-sayer	19
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Auster, ūtri, m. the South-wind	1
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Exsul, ūlis, c. 2. a Banished person 19

F

## F

**F**Ar, farris, n. *Bread-corne*  
 Fas, n. inotcl. *Right*  
 Fascis, is, m. *a fagot*  
 Fel, fellis, n. *Gall*  
 Felix, icis, c. 3. *happy*  
 Ficus, ci, & tis, f. *a fig, or a figtree*  
 Ficus, ci, d. g. *the Piles in the fundament*  
 Fides, ei, f. *faith*  
 Filis, icis, f. *Feine or Braken*  
 Finis, is, d. g. *an end*  
 Flos, floris, m. *a Flower*  
 Folis, lis, m. *a pair of Bellows*  
 Fons, tis, m. *a Fountain*  
 Forceps, cipis, d. g. *a pair of Tongs*  
 Forfex, t'icis, f. *a pair of Shears*  
 Fumis, i, m. *a Rope*  
 Fur, fur is, c. 2. *a Thief*  
 Furfur, ūris, m. *Bran*  
 Fastis, is, m. *a Club*

## G

**G**Aramas, antis, m. *one of Garamantia in Affrick*  
 Gingiber, ėris, n. *Ginger*  
 Glis, gliris, m. *a Dormouse*  
 Gorgon, ōnis, f. *one of Phoreus Daughters, a terrible woman*  
 Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*  
 Græcia, æ, c. 2. *a Grecian boyme*  
 Grando, ĩnis, f. *Hail*  
 Grex, gregis, m. *a flock*  
 Grossus, si, d. g. *a green fig*  
 Grus, uis, d. g. *a Crane*

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Gigas, antis, m. a Giant

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Interpres écis, an Interpreter	19
Iter, itineis, n. a Journey	17
Jubar, áris, n. the Suns-beam	17

D 4

Judex

- Judex, ĩcis, c. 2. *a Judge*  
 Juno, ónis, f. *the feigned Goddesse Juno*  
 Jus, juris n. *Right*  
 Juvenis, is, c. 2. *a young man*

## L

- L Ac, lactis n. *Milk*  
 Lampas, ádis, f. *a Lamp*  
 Lanista, æ, m. *a Fencing master*  
 Laquear, ácis, n. *a vaulted roose*  
 Laser, ěris, n. *the herb Benzoin*  
 Lebes ětis, m. *a Cauldron*  
 Lecythus, thi, d. g. *An Oyl-glasse*  
 Leo, ónis, m. *a Lion*  
 Lichen, ěnis, m. *the Herb Siverwort, or Hepatica*  
 Lienis, is, m. *the Milt*  
 Ligur, ĩris, c. 2. *One of Liguria*  
 Limax, ácis, d. g. *a Snail*  
 Linter, tris, d. g. *a Cockboat*  
 Lixa, æ, m. *a Scullion*  
 Locuples, ĩtis, c. 2. *wealthy*  
 Logos, gi, m. *a Word*  
 Londinum, ni, n. *London*  
 Lybs, bis, m. *The west, South-west winde*  
 Lynx, cis, d. g. *an Ounce.*

## M

- M Alum, li, n. *an Apple*  
 Magnes, ětis, m. *a Load-stone*  
 Manus, ũs, f. *a Hand*  
 Margo ĩnis, d. g. *a Margent*  
 Masc, is, n. *the Sea*

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Nefrens, tis, or dis, m. <i>a Shoat or Pig</i>	10
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Abl. nemine, Plur. caret	19
Notus, ti, m. <i>the South-winde</i>	4
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Nurus, ri, f. <i>a Daughter in Law</i>	6
Nycticorax, ūtis, m. <i>a Night Raven</i>	13

## O

Ober, ūtis, d. g. <i>a Doore-bolt</i>	18
Obses, ūtis, c. 2. <i>an hostage</i>	19
Occiput, ūtis, n. <i>the hinder part of the head</i>	17
October, bris, m. <i>the month October</i>	1
Oleaster, ūri, m. <i>a wild Olive-tree</i>	2
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Omnis

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## P

<b>P</b> aluster, m. palustris, f. palustre, n. vel palustris, c. 3. ſtre, n. <i>Fenny</i>	21
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R

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Torrents, tis m.	a Brook	
Torris, is, m.	a Fire-brand	
Tribus, us, f.	a Stock or Kindred	
Tros, trois, m.	a Trojan	
Tuber, éris, m.	a toad-stool	
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Qua-



## Quæ Genus Explained.

These Nouns are called **Heteroclitis**,  
 which either 
 1. Change their Gender or Declension  
 2. Want some case or Number.  
 3. Have over-much in declining.

### 1. Of Nouns that do change their gender and Declension

1. These Nouns are of the **Feminine Gender** in the Singular Number, and of the **Neuter** in the Plural, viz.

Pergamus, mi, f the City, Pergamus.	Pluraliter	Pergama, orum, n.
Supellex, stilis f house-hold stuffe.		Supellestilla, ium.

2. These Nouns are of the **Neuter Gender** in the Singular number, and of the **Masculine and Neuter** in the Plural, viz

Rastrum, tri, a Rake.	Pluraliter	Rastri & rastra,	}	orum
Frænum, ni, a Bridle.		Fræni & fræna,		
Filum, li, a Thread.		Fili & fila,		
Capistrum, tri, an head-stall.		Capistri & capistra,		

3 These

3. These Nouns are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, and of the Masculine only in the plural, viz.

Cælum, li, Heaven.	Plural.	Cœli, orum.
Argos, gi, the City		Argi, orum.
Argos,		

4. These nouns are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, and of the Feminine in the plural, viz.

Nundinum, ni,	Plural.	Nundinæ, arum, a Fair.
Epulum, li,		Epulæ, arum, a Banquet.
*Balneum, ei,		Balnæ, arum, Baths.

*Though Juvenal bath Balnea, orum in the plural number.*

5. These Nouns are of the Masculine gender in the Singular number, and of the Neuter in the plural.

*Mœnalus, li, the hill Mœnalus	Pluraliter	Mœnala,	} <i>these are the names of places</i>
Dyndimus, mi, the hill Dyndimus		Dyndima	
Ismarus, ri, the hill Ismarus		Ismata,	
Tartarus, ri, Hell		Tattara,	
Taygerus, ti, the hill Taygerus		Taygeta,	} orum
Tenarus, ri, the cape Tænarus		Tænara,	
Massicus, ci the hill Massicus,		Massica,	
Gargarus, ri, the top of Ida,		Gargara }	

6. These Nouns are of the Masculine gender in the Singular number, and of both Masculine and Neuter in the plural, viz.

Sibilus, li, hissing.	Pluraliter	Sibili & sa,	} orum.
Jocus, ci, a Jest.		Joci & joca,	
Locus, ci, a Place.		Loci & loca	
Avernus, ni, a Lake.		Avernî & a	

## 2 Of Nouns that want either Case or Number

1. These Nouns are called Aptots, which change no case, as,

Nominative	Fas,	Genitive	Fas, Right.
	Nil,		Nil, } Nothing.
	Nihil,		Nihil, }
	Instar,		Instar, Like.
Which end in	u.	as	Cornu, a Horne
	i.		Genu, a Knee.
			Gummi Gumme.
			Frugi, thrust.

3. These are also Aptots, viz. (The Holy)
- Hæc Tempe, pleasant Woods and Meadows
- Plur. { Hi, hæc } Tot, so many
- { & hæc } Quot, how many.

4. All Nouns of Number from three to a hundred are called Aptots, as,
- Pl. Hi, hæc & hæc, { Quatuor, four
- { Decem, ten.
- { Quadraginta, forty.

2. These Nouns are called Monoptots, which have but one case only. as,

Abl. hoc	Noctu, by night.
	Natu, by birth.
	Jussu, by bidding.
	Injussu, without bidding
	Artu, by craft. Pl. Acc. Astus.
	Promptu, by speed.
	Permissu, by Sufferance.

Acc.

Acc. Has Inficias, a Denial.

3. Those Nouns are called Diptons, which have only two Cases, as,

N.	{ Fors,	{ chance. 3. d. f. g.
Abl.	{ Forte,	
G.	{ Spontis,	{ of his own accord. 3. d. f.
Abl.	{ Sponte,	
N.	{ plus,	{ more. 3. d. c. 3.
G.	{ pluris,	
G.	{ Repetundarum,	{ Bribery. f.
Abl.	{ Repetundis,	
G.	{ Jugeris,	{ an Acre. m.
Abl.	{ Jugere,	
G.	{ Verberis,	{ a stripe. n.
Abl.	{ Verbere,	
N.	{ Suppetiar	{ aid. f.
Acc.	{ Suppetias	
N.	{ Tantundem.	{ so much
G.	{ Tantidem.	
G.	{ Impetis,	{ Violence. m.
Abl.	{ Impete,	
Acc.	{ Vicem,	{ a course or turne
Abl.	{ Vice,	

• Verber  
is read;

Whereof only these four Verberis, Vicem, Plus, and Jugere, have the whole Plural Number.

4. Those Nouns are called Triptons, which have three Cases only, as,

G.	{ Preci,	{	The Dative
Acc.	{ Prece,	{ Prayer. f.	Case Preci, is
Abl.	{ Prece,		read in Te-
G.	{ Opes,		rence.
Acc.	{ Opem,	{ help. f.	
Abl.	{ Ope,		

E 2

5. These

5. These two Nouns: Frugis, f. Corn.  
 And \*Ditionis f. of a Title  
 seem to want the Nominative case.  
 \*Yet Fruges and Dition are in use.

6. This Noun Vis, f. force, wants only the Dative case Angular.

7. These kinds of Nouns want the Locative case.

1. Relatives, as

Qui, m. quæ, f. quod, n. which.

2. Interrogatives, as

Ecquis, m. ecquæ or ecqua, f. ecquid, n. who.

3. Distributives, as

Nullus, a, um, None.

Neuter, ita, trum, Neither.

Omnis, ne, All.

4. Indefinites, as

Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet, any one.

Alter, æta, tenum, Another.

5. All Pronouns except these four.

Noster, ita, trum, Our.

Nostas, c. 3. Of our Country.

Mæus, mea, meum, Mine.

Tu, Thou.

8. First, all proper names that signify only one thing, do want the Plural number.

Mars, tis, m. the god Mars.

Caro, onis, the man Caro.

Gallia, æ, f. France.

Roma, æ, f. Rome.

Ida, æ, m. the hill Ida.

Tagus, gi, m. the river Tago in Spain.

Lelaps, apis, m. the dog Tempest.

Parnassus, si, m. the hill Parnassus.

Bucepha-

Bucephalus, i, m. the horse Bucephalus.

1. These kind of Common names want also the Plural Number.

1. Of things given by weight, as

Piper, ēris, n. Pepper.

Saccharum, ri, n. Sugar.

2. Of hearbs, as

Absynthium, thi, n. Wormwood.

Salvia, x, f. Sage.

3. Of moist things, as

Xithum, thi, n. Ale.

Cervisia, x, f. Beer.

4. Of metals, as

Aurum, ri, n. Gold.

Argentum, ti, n.

6. These Nouns of the Neuter Gender, have onely the Nominative, the Accusative and Vocative cases in the plural number, v. z.

Hordeum, ei, n. Barley.

Far, farris, n. Bread-corne.

Forum, ri, n. the Market.

Mel, mellis, n. Honey.

Mulsum, ti, n. Wine.

Defrutum, ti, n. Wine sodden to the half.

Thus, thuris, n. Frankincense.

10. These Nouns of the Masculine Gender want the plural number.

Hesperus, ri, the Evening star.

Vesper, ri, the Evening.

Pontus, ti, the Sea.

Limus, mi, Mud.

Nemo  
wants the  
Genit. and  
Voc cases  
and plural  
number

Fimus, mī, Dung.

Penus, nī, & nus, d. g. provision for victual

Sanguis, guīnis, Blood.

Aether, ēris, the Sky.

\* Nemo, dat. nemini, c. 2. nobody.

11. These Nouns of the Feminine Gender do want the Plural number, viz.

Pubes, is, Ripe age.

Salus, lutis, Health.

Talis, onis, like for like.

Indoles, lis, towardeste.

Tussis, is, Acc. Tussim, the Cough.

Pix, icis, Pitch.

Humus, mi, the ground.

Lues, is, the Murrain.

Sitis, is, thirst.

Fuga, æ, Flight.

Quies, etis, rest.

Cholera, æ, Choler.

Fames, is, Hunger

Biles, is, Choler.

Senecta, æ, Old age.

Juventus, utis, Youth.

Soboles, is, an off-spring.

Labe, is, a Spot.

12. All Nouns of the fifth Declension will have only three like cases in the plural number, i. e. the Nominative, Accusative and vocative, except.

Res, ei, a thing.

Species, ei, a kind.

Facies, ei, a face.

Acies, ei, an edge.

Dies, ei, a day.

which nouns have the whole plural number.

13. There are also many other Feminines which want the Plural Number, as these,  
 Stultitia, viz, Folly  
 Invidia, iz, Envy  
 Sapientia, iz, Wisdom  
 Desidia, iz, Sloth

And many others which you shall finde in reading Authors.

- 14 These Nouns of the Neuter Gender want the Plural Number, viz.

Delicium makes deli- cia in the Plural Num- ber.	Delicium, cii, a thing wherein we delight
	Senium, nii, old age
	Lethum, thi, Death
	Coenum, i, Dirt
	Salum, li, the Sea
	Barathrum, thri, Hell
	Virus, invariab. poyson
	Vitrum, tri, glass
	Viscum, sci, bird-lime
	Penum, ni, provision of victuals
	Justitium, tii, the Glaciation
	Nihilum, li, nothing
	Ver, veris, the spring
	Lac, lactis, milk
	Gluten, inis, glue
	Halec, ecis, a herring
	Gelu, frost
	Solium, lii, a Throne
	Jubar, aris, the Sun-beam

Haleces is  
read of the  
Fem. Gen. in  
the Plur. Num-  
ber.

And if you finde any such as these as you read, you may put them in this Rule,

15. These Nouns of the masculine Gender want the Singular Number.

Manes, ium, Spirits  
 Majores, orum, Ancestors  
 Cancelli, orum, Latkes  
 Liberi, orum, Children  
 Antes, tium, the first rank of Mines  
 Menses, sium, Womens Flowers  
 Lémures, rum, Hob-goblins  
 Faki, orum, Registers  
 Minores, orum, Posterity  
 Natâles, lium, the degree of blood  
 Penâtes, rium, household-gods  
 Gabii, orum, } People in Italy  
 Locri, orum, }

And many more besides these.

16. These Nouns of the Feminine Gender want the Singular Number, viz.

Exuviz, ârum, an Adders Sough  
 Phâleræ, ârum, horse trappings

\* Nom. Acc.  
 Voc. only.

\* Grates, Thanks

Manubiz, ârum, Spoys  
 Idus, ūum, the Ides of a Moneth

Antiz, ârum, Forelocks

Induciz, ârum, Truce

Insidiz, ârum, Wiles

Minz, ârum, Threatning

Excubiz, ârum, Watch and Ward

Nonæ, ârum, the Nones of a Moneth

Nugæ, ârum, Trifles

Tricz, cârum, Threads about Chickens feet  
 calendæ, dârum, the Calends of a Moneth

Quilquiliz,

Quisquilæ, ærum, **S**mall things  
 Thermæ, ærum, **W**arm Baths  
 Cunæ, ærum, a **C**radle  
 Diræ, ærum, **C**ursing  
 Exequiæ, ærum, **F**uneral Rites  
 Feriæ, ærum, **H**oly-days  
 Interiæ, ærum, **S**acrifices for the dead  
 Primitiæ, ærum, **F**irst-fruits  
 Plagæ, ærum, **H**unters Nets  
 Valvæ, ærum, **D**ouble-doors  
 Divitiæ, ærum, **R**iches  
 Nuptiæ, ærum, a **M**arriage  
 Lactes, ærum, the small **B**reasts  
 Thebæ, ærum, the **C**ity } Thebes  
 Athenæ, ærum, the **C**ity } Athens

And many more names of places.

17. These Nouns of the Neuter Gender want the singular number, viz.

Mœnia, orum, **W**alls of a City  
 Tesqua, orum, **C**raggy places  
 Præcordia, orum, the **M**idriff  
 Lustra, orum, **D**ens  
 Arma, orum, **W**eapons  
 Mapalia, orum, **S**heads  
 Bellaria, orum, **J**uncates  
 Munia, orum, **O**ffices  
 Castra, orum, **T**ents  
 Iusta, orum, **S**acrifices for the dead  
 Sponsalia, orum, a **C**ontract before marriage  
 Rostra, orum, a **P**ulpit  
 Crepundia, orum, **B**attles  
 Cunabula, orum, a **C**radle  
 Ixia, orum, **C**entrals

Effata,

Effata, ōrum, muttering prayers  
Bacchanalia, ium, & ōrum, Bacchus his feast

### 3. Of Nouns which have overmuch.

1. These Nouns have diverse Genders and Terminations, viz.

Tonitrus, ūs, m.	} thunder
Tonitru, indecl. n.	
Clypeus, ei, m.	} a buckler
Clypeum, ei, n.	
Baculus, li, m.	} a staffe
Baculum, li, n.	
Sensus, ūs, m.	} a sense
Sensum, si, n.	
Tignus, ni, m.	} a rafter
Tignum, ni, n.	
Tapetum, ti, n.	} tapestry
Tapete, tis, n.	
Tapes, étis,	} a point
Punctus, ti, m.	
Punctum, ti, n.	} mustard
Sinapi, indecl. n.	
Sinapis, is, f.	} a milk-pail
Sinus, ūs, m.	
Sinum, ni, n.	} a fault
Menda, æ, f.	
Mendum, di, n.	} bird-lime
Viscus, ci, m.	
Viscum, ci, n.	} a horn
Cornu, ind. n.	
Cornum, ni, n.	} the wing of an army
Cornus, nŕis, m.	

Eventus, ūs, m. { an event,  
Eventum, ti, n. } or chance

And many such as these you shall finde as you read  
Authors.

2. There are some Greek words which make a new  
Latine word in their Accusative case, as of

Panther, éris, m. a Panther	h̄temot	Panthéra,	}
Crater, éris, m. a cup		Cratéra,	
Cassis, ídis, f. an helmet		Cassída,	
Æther, eris, m. the skie		Æthéra,	

These Nouns do change their Nominative case, but  
still keep the same Gender and signification, viz.

Gibbus, bi, m. } a hunch,  
Gibber, eris, m. } or swelling in the back  
Cúcumis, is, m. }  
Cúcumer, éris, m. } a Cucumber  
Stípis, is, f. } hirelings wages  
Stips, pis, f. }  
Cinis, éris, d. g. }  
Ciner, éris, d. g. } ashes  
Vomer, éris, m. }  
Vomis, éris, m. } a plough-share  
Scobis, is, f. }  
Scobs, bis, f. } saw-dust  
Pulvis, éris, d. g. }  
Pulver, éris, d. g. } dust  
Pubes, is, f. }  
Puber, éris, c. 2. } ripeness of age

To which you may add words that have both or and  
os, in the Nominative case, as.

Honor, oris, m.	} Honour
Honos, oris, m.	
Labor, oris, m.	} Labour
Labos, oris, m.	
Odor, oris, m.	} a Scent
Odos, oris, m.	

Also add to these.

Apes, is, f.	} a Bee
Apis, is, f.	
Plebs, is, f.	} common People
Plebes, ei, f.	

There are also many Nouns borrowed from the  
Greeks, which admit of a double manner of  
declining, as,

Delphin, inis, m.	} a Dolphin
Delphinus, ni, m.	
Elephas, antis, m.	} an Elephant
Elephantus, ti, m.	
Congrus, gri, m.	} a Conger
Conger, gri, m.	
Meleágrus, gri, m.	} or Sea=Uel
Meleáger, gri, m.	
Teucus, cri,	} These are names of men.
Teucer, cri,	

And if you find any such you may put them in  
this Rule.

4. These Nouns are of the second and fourth De-  
clension, viz.

Laurus, ri, & rûs, f. a Bay-tree

Quercus,

Quercus, ci, & cūs, f. an Oak  
 Pinus, ni, & nūs, f. a Pine-tree  
 Ficus, ci, & cūs, f. a Fig-tree  
 \* Domus Colus, li, & lūs, f. a Distaffe  
 hath not me Penus, ni, & nūs, d. g. Victuals  
 mu, in the Cornus, ni, & ūs, f. a Dog-tree  
 sing. now mi Lacus, ci, & cūs, m. a Lake  
 mis, in the \* Domus, mi, & nūs, f. a house  
 pl. number.

Though they be not found so in all Cases, you may meet with many such as these.

5. There are also many Adjectives which have as much; but especially those which are derived of these Substantives, viz.

Arma, ōrum, Weapons  
 Jugum, gi, the top of a hill  
 Nervus, vi, a Sinew  
 Somnus, ni, Sleep  
 Clivus, vi, a steep Bank  
 Animus, mi, the Mind  
 Limus, mi, Mud  
 Cera, æ, Wax  
 Freenum, ni, a Bridle  
 Bacillum, li, a little Staffe

Which are either of three Terminations, or three Articles, as of

Arma cometh { Inermus, a, um, } unweaponed  
 and  
 Inermis, me, }

This word Hilarus, Merry, is very seldome read, but Hilaris is very common.

Heteroclites

{ A Synopsis of  
Quæ Genus

Heteroclitics are either

1. Deficient, which want their

2. Redundant, which have

1. *Feminines* in the Singular and *Neuters* in the Plural, at *Hæc Genus*, &c.

2. *Neuters* in the Singular, and

3. *Masculines* in the Singular, and.

*Masculines* and *Neuters* in the plural, at *Dat prior* &c.

Only *Masculines* in the plural, at *Sed audi*, &c.

*Feminines* in the plural, at *Nundinum*, &c. *Neuters*, in the plural, at *Hæc moribus*, &c. Both *Masculine* and *Neuter* in the plural at *Numerus Genus*, &c.

1. Case.

1. *Apotots*,

2. *Monoplots*,

3. *Diptots*,

4. *Tripplots*,

5. which want

only the

at, *Qua nullum*, &c.

at *Etq; monoplotum*, &c.

at *Sunt Diptota* &c.

at *Tres quibus* &c.

Nom. & Voc, at *At tantum*

Dat. at *Integra von*

Voc. at *Quæ referunt* &c.

1. Plural

{ Proper Names, at, *Propria cuncta*, &c. Grain.

Common names of

{ Things delivered by weight of Herbs and things

1. Number and that either

at, *His frumenta*, &c.

*Masculines*, at *Hesperus*, &c.

*Feminines*, at *Singula Feminini generis*, &c.

2. Singular

{ *Neuters*, at, *Nec licet his* &c.

*Masculines*, at, *Mascula sunt*.

*Feminines*, at, *Hæc sunt*, &c.

*Neuters*, at, *Rovius hæc*, &c.

1. *Divers Genders* and *Declension*, at *Hæc quasi*, &c.

2. Which make a new word of the *Accusative* case at, *Sed tibi*, &c.

3. *Two Nominative* cases, at *Veritur his* &c.

4. *Two Declensions*, at, *Hæc simul*, &c.

5. *Adjectives* of three *Terminations*, and three *Articles*, at, *Et quæ luxuriant*, &c.

Am



An *Index* of all the Heteroclite Nouns in *Quæ Genus*,  
with Figures directing to  
the Page where to find  
their Rules.

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Cornus, ni, & ûs, f. a Dog-tree	50
Crater, éris, m. a Cup, Acc. cratera & em	49
Cratera, æ, f. a Cup	49
Crepundia, orum, n. Rattles	47
Canabula, orum, n. a Cradle	47
Cucumer, éris, m. a Cucumber	49
Cucumis, éris, m. a Cucumber	49
Cunæ, arum, f. a Cradle	47

## D

Decem, c. 3. indecl. pl. Ten	40
Defrutum, ti, n. pl. N. Ac. & V. defruta, New wine	
oddens tã't the ibird part be boiled away	43
Delicium, ii, n. pl. delicia, arum, f. a thing wherein one delighteth	45
Delphin, inis, m. a Dolphin	50
Delphinus, ni, m. a Dolphin	50
Desidia, æ, f. pl. caret. Sloth	45
Dies, diçi, d. g. pl. Dies, erum, m. a Day	44
Dindymus, mi, m, pl. Dindyma, órum, n. The top of the Hill Ida, neer Troy	39
Diræ, árum, t, Cursing	47
Ditio, ónis, f. a place of Jurisdiction	42
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Domus, i, & ûs (Dat. o, & iii, Ac. um, Voc. us. Abl. o. pl. N. us. G. orum & uum, D. ibus, Ac. os & us, V. us, Abl. ibus) f. a house	51

## F

5

## E

<b>E</b> Cquis, quæ & qua, quid, <i>who or what</i>	42
Effata, orum, n. <i>Drummers Prayers</i>	48
Elephas, antis, m. <i>an Elephant</i>	50
Elephantus, ti, m. <i>an Elephant</i>	50
Epulum, li, n. pl. Epulæ, arum, f. <i>a banquet</i>	39
Eventus, tus, m. <i>an event or chance</i>	49
Eventum, ti, n. <i>an Event or chance</i>	49
Excubiæ, arum, f. pl. <i>Watching</i>	46
Exequiæ, arum, f. pl. <i>Funerall Ceremonies</i>	47
Exuviæ, arum, f. pl. <i>Spoil taken from an enemy or a Beast</i>	46
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## F

<b>F</b> Acies, ei, f. <i>a face</i>	44
Fames, is, f. <i>Hunger</i> , pl. carct	44
Far, farris, n. Pl. N. Ac. Voc. farra, <i>bread-corn</i>	48
Fas, indecl. n. <i>Right</i>	40
Fasti, orum, m. <i>Registers</i>	46
Ferix, arum, f. pl. <i>Holy-days</i>	47
Ficus, ci, & us, <i>a figtree or a Fig</i>	51
Forum, ti, n. pl. N. Ac. V. fora, <i>the Market</i>	43
Fænum, ni, n. pl. Fæni, orum, m. & Fræna, orum, n. a	38
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Fuga, x, f. pl. carct. <i>Flight</i>	38
Filum, li, n. <i>Thred</i>	44
Fimus, ur, m. <i>Dung</i>	44
Fors, Abl, forte, f. <i>Chance</i>	41
	G

G

<b>G</b> Abii,orum,m.Pl. <i>a Town in Italy, now called Gallica-</i>	
<i>no, or Gagorolo</i>	47
Gallia, x, f. <i>France.</i>	42
Gargarus, ri, m. Pl. <i>Gargara, orum, The top of the Hill Ida</i>	
<i>now called Pfloriti</i>	39
Gelu, n. indecl. <i>Frost</i>	45
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Gibbus, bi, m. <i>a Bunch or Swelling</i>	49
Gibber, ëris, m. <i>a Bunch or Swelling</i>	49
Gluten, ÿnis, n. pl. caret. <i>Glue</i>	45
Grates, f. N. & Acc. pl. <i>banks</i>	46
Gummi, m. indecl. <i>Gum</i>	40

H

<b>H</b> Alec, ecis, f & n pl. <i>Haleces, only f. an Herring</i>	45
Hesperus, ri, m. <i>The Evening Star, pl. caret</i>	43
Hilaris, re, c. 3. <i>Merry</i>	51
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Honor, oris, m. <i>Honour</i>	50
Honos, oris, m. <i>Honour</i>	50
Hordeum, ëi, n. pl. N. Ac. V. <i>Hordea, Barley</i>	43
Humus, mi. t. <i>the Ground</i>	44

I

<b>I</b> Da, x, m. pl. caret. <i>the hill Ida near Troy, now called</i>	
<i>Pfloriti</i>	42
Idus, uum, f. pl. <i>the Ides of a month</i>	46
Impetis, Gen. & impete, Abl. m. <i>of Impet, Force</i>	41
F 2	Indoles

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Instar, n. indecl.	Like	40
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Jocus, ci, m. a	Jest, pl. joci, orum, & a, orum	39
Ismarus, ri, m. & Ismara, orum, n. pl.	a Mountain in Thrace	39
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## L

<b>L</b> Abes, is, f. pl. nom. acc. voc.	labes, a spot	44
Labor, oris, m.	Labour	50
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Lac, lactis, n. pl. caret.	Milk	45
Lactes, ium, f.	the small guts	47
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Laurus, ri & rus, f.	a Bay tree	50
Lemures, rum, m.	Hob-goblins	46
Lethum, thi, n.	Death	45
Liberi, orum, m.	Children	46
Limus, m, m. pl. caret.	Mud	51
Locus, ci, m. pl. loci, orum, m. & loca, orum, n.	a place	39
Locri, orum, m.	a towne in Italy now called Gerasi	46
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M

<b>M</b> ænalus, li, m. pl. Mænala, orum, n. an Hill in Arcadia	39
Majores, rum, m. pl. Ancestors	46
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Mars, tis, m. pl. caret. the feigned God of war	42
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Mel, mellis, n. honey, nom. acc. voc. pl. mella	43
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N

<b>N</b> atales, ium, m. pl. Ones stock or Kindred	46
Natu, abl. sing. by birth	40
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## O

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## P

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now called Pergamo	38
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T

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As



## As in Præsentī Explained.

### 1. Rules to know the Preterperfect tense of simple Verbs of the first Conjugation.

If a Verbe end in As, in the second person of the Present tense, the preterperfect tense shall end avi, as,

No nas, navi, to swim.

Vocito, tas. avi, to call often.

1. Except these Verbs, viz.

Præf. ten. Præf. ten. Supine.

Some of	* Lavo, as,	lavi	lotum, to wash.
these	Juvo, as,	juvi	jutum, to help
Verbs	Nexo, as,	nexui,	nexum, to knit.
Sometimes	Seco, as,	secui,	sectum, to cut.
have a	Neco, as,	necui,	nectum, to kill.
preterper.	Mico, as,	micui,	carec to shine.
fect tense	Plico, as,	plicui,	plicum, to fold
avi.	Frico, as,	fricui,	frictum, to rub
	Domo, as,	domui,	domum, to tame.
	Tono, as,	tonui,	tonitum, to thunder.
	Sono, as,	sonui,	sonitum, to sound.
	Crepo, is,	crepui,	crepitum, to crack
	Veto, as,	vetui,	vetitum, to forbid
	Cubo, as,	cubui	cubitum, to lie down
	Do, das,	dedi,,	datum, to give.
	Sto, stas,	steti,	statum, to stand.

2. Verbs

## 2. Verbs of the second Conjugation.

1. If a Verb end in *es*, in the second person Singular of the Present tense, it will make the first person of the Preterperfect tense to end in *ui*, as,

*Nigreo, es, nigrui.*

1. Except these Verbs, viz.

<i>Jubeo, es,</i>	<i>jussi,</i>	<i>jussum, to command.</i>
<i>Serbeo, es,</i>	<i>{ sorbui,</i>	<i>forprum, to sup.</i>
	<i>{ sorpsi,</i>	
<i>Mulceo es,</i>	<i>mulsi,</i>	<i>mulsum, to allwage,</i>
<i>Luceo, es,</i>	<i>luxi,</i>	<i>carer, to shine.</i>
<i>Sedeo, es,</i>	<i>sedî,</i>	<i>sessum, to sit.</i>
<i>Video, es,</i>	<i>vidi,</i>	<i>visum, to see.</i>
<i>Prandeo, es,</i>	<i>prandi,</i>	<i>pransum, to dine.</i>
<i>Strideo, es,</i>	<i>stridi,</i>	<i>carer to creak.</i>
<i>Suadeo, es,</i>	<i>suasi,</i>	<i>suasum, to persuade.</i>
<i>Rideo, es,</i>	<i>risi,</i>	<i>risum, to laugh.</i>
<i>Ardeo, es,</i>	<i>arsi,</i>	<i>arsum, to glow.</i>

2. The first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, doubled in these four Verbs, viz.

<i>Pendeo, es,</i>	<i>pependi,</i>	<i>pensum, to hang.</i>
<i>Mordeo, es,</i>	<i>momordi,</i>	<i>morsum, to bite.</i>
<i>Spondeo, es,</i>	<i>spopondi,</i>	<i>sponsam, to betroth.</i>
<i>Tondeo, es,</i>	<i>torondi,</i>	<i>tonsum, to clip.</i>

3. If *L*. or *R* come before *geo*, in the Present tense the Preterperfect tense shall end in *si*, as,

<i>Urgeo, es,</i>	<i>urxi,</i>	<i>ursum, to urge.</i>
<i>Mulgeo, es,</i>	<i>{ mulsi,</i>	<i>mulctum, to milk.</i>
	<i>{ mulxi,</i>	

*Frigeo*

Frigeo, es,	frixi,	careo to be cold.
Lugeo, es	luxi,	luctum, to lament.
Augco, es,	auxi,	auctum, to increase.

---

4. Likewise.

Fleo, fier,	Acvi,	Acum, to weep.
Leo, es,	levi,	letum, to imprint.
Delco, es,	delevi	deletum, to put out.
Pleo, es,	plevi,	pletum, to fill.
Neo, es,	nevi,	netum, to spin.
Manco, es,	manfi,	mansum, to tarry.
Torqueo, es	torfi,	torum } to wrest.
		torsum }
Hæreo, es,	hæsum	hæsum, to stick.

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5. If a verb end in Veo, the Preterperfect tense shall end in vi, as,

Ferveo, es,	fervi,	careo to be hot.
Niveo, es,	nivi, nixi,	careo to snow.
Conniveo, es,	connivi, & connixi,	to wink.
Cieo, es,	civi	citum, to trouble.
Vieo, es,	vievi,	victum, to bend.

### 3. Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbs of the third Conjugation.

The Preterperfect tense of Verbs of the third Conjugation may be known by the ending of the first person of the Present tense, as,

Bo,		Bi, as, Lambois, lambi, caret <i>to lick</i> Exc. pr, Scribo, is scripsi, scriptum <i>to write</i> Nubo, is, nupsi, nuptum <i>to be married</i> Cumbo, is, cubui, cubitum, <i>to lie down</i>
Co,		Ci, as, Vinco, is, vici, victum, <i>to overcome</i> But Parco, is, { peperci, <i>to spare</i> { parci, Dico, is, dixi, dictum, <i>to speak</i> Ducō, is, duxi, ductum <i>to lead</i>
Do,		Di, as, Mando, is mandi, mansum, <i>to eat</i> But Scindo, is, scidi, scissum, <i>to cut</i> Fido, is, fidi, fissum, <i>to cleave</i> Fundo, is, fudi, fustum, <i>to pour out</i> Tundo, is, tūdi, runsum, <i>to knock</i> Pendo, is, pependi, pensum, <i>to weigh</i> Tendo, is, tetendi, tensum <i>to stretch</i> Pedo, is, pepedi, peditum, <i>to fast</i> Cado, is, cecidi, casum, <i>to fall</i> Cedo, is, cecidi, cessum, <i>to beat</i> Cedo, is, cessi, cessum, <i>to give place</i> Vado, is, vasi, vatum <i>to go</i> Rado, is, rasi, rasum <i>to shave</i> Lado, is, laci, lasum <i>to hurt</i> Ludo, is, lusi, lusum, <i>to play</i> Divido, is, divisi, divisum, <i>to divide</i> Trudo, is, truxi, trutum, <i>to thrust</i> Claudio, is, clausi, clausum, <i>to shut</i> Plaudo, is, plausi, plausum, <i>to clap hands</i> Rodo, is, rosi, rosum, <i>to gnaw</i>

If the Present tense ends in

The preterperfect tense shall end in

If the present tense end in

**Xi, as, Jungo, is, junxi, junctum, to joyn.**

But if there  
be R before  
go, thus  
Verbe will  
make so.

**aspargo, is, sparsi, sparsum** (to sprinkle)

**Lego, is legi, lectum, to read.**

**Yes Ago, is, egi, actum, to do.**

**Tango, is, tetigi, tactum, to touch.**

**Pungo, is, { punxi,   
 pupugi, punctum to prick**

**Frango, is, fregi, fractum, to break,**

**Pango, is, pepigi, pactum to make a bargain**

**Pango, is, pegi, pactum, to joyn.**

**Pango, is, panxi, pactum, to sing.**

**Xi, as, Traho, is, traxi, tractum, to draw.**

**Vcho, is, vexi, vectum, to carry.**

**ui, as, Colo, is, colui, cultum, to worship.**

**But { Pfallo to sing**

**and falli, saltum,**

**Sallo to salt.**

**Vello, is, { velli   
 and vulsum, to pluck   
 vulli.**

**Fallo, is, fefelli, falsum, to deceive**

**Cello, is, ceculi, culsum, to break**

**Pello, is pepuli, pulsum, to drive away**

**ui, as, Vomo, is, vomui, vomitum, to vomit**

**Emo, is, emi, emptum, to buy**

**Como, is, compsi, to comb.**

**Promo, is, prompsi, promptum, to draw**

**Demo, is, dempsi, demptum, to take away**

**Sumo, is, sumpsi, sumprum, to take.**

**Premo, is, pressi, pressum, to presse.**

**Vi, as, Sino, is sivi, situm, to suffer.**

**Yes, Temno, is, tempsi, temptum, to despise.**

**Sterno is, stravi, stratum, to strow.**

**Sperno, is, sprevis, spretum, to despise**

Go

Ho

Lo

Mo

No

# *Propria quæ Maribus*

*If the Present tense end in*

*The Preterperfect tense shall end in*

Po,

Qno,

Ro,

So,

Sec,

Lino, is, { levi,  
lini, litum, 1<sup>o</sup> dant.

Cerno, is, crevi, crotum, 10 see.

Gigno, is, genui, genitum, 10 beget.

Pono, is, posui, positum, 10 put.

Cano, is, cecini, cantum, 10 sing

Pfi, is, Scalpo, is, scalpsi, scalptum, 10 scratch.

But, Rumpo, is, rupi, ruptum, 10 break.

Srepeo, is, strepui, strepitum, 10 creak.

Crepo, is, crepui, crepitum, 10 crack.

Qui, as, Linquo, is, liqui, litum, 10 leave.

But, Coquo, is, coxi, coctum, 10 boile.

Vi, as, Sero, is, sevi, satum, 10 plant or sow.

But Sero, is, serui, sertum, 10 lay in order

Vetro, is, { vesri, versum, 10 bruff  
verli,

Oero, is, gessi, gestum, 10 bear

Quæro, is, quaesivi, quaesitum 10 seek

Tero, is, trivi, tritum, 10 wear

Curro, is, cucurri, cursum 10 run

Uro, is, ussi, ustum, 10 burne

Sivi, as, Accerso, is, accersivi, accersitum } 10 g

Arcesso, is, arcessivi, arcessitum, } 10 ca

Incesso, is, incessivi, incessitum } 10 pro

Lacesso, is, lacessivi, lacessitum } 10 take

But Capesso, is { capessi, capessum, } 10 take  
capessivi, capessitum } in ban

Facesso, is, facessi, facessum 10 make

Viso, is, visi, visum 10 visite

Piso, is, pinsui, pistum 10 bake

Vi, as, Pasco, is, pavi, pastum, 10 feed

Polco, is, poposci 10 require

Disco, is, didici, 10 learne

Quinisco, is, quæxi, 10 nod with the head

To,	Tis, <i>as</i> , Verbo, is, verti, verbum, to turn Tegisto, is, stiti, statum, to make to stand Mitto, is, misi, missum, to send
	Peto, is, { petil or petitur, to ask petivi,
	Sterco, is, stertui, to snore Meto, is, messui, messum, to mow
Ecto,	Xi, <i>as</i> , Flecto, is, { flexi, flexum, to bend { pexi, pexum, to comb But Pecto, is, { pexui, pexum, to comb { nexui, nexum, to knit Necto, is, { nexi
Vo,	Vi, <i>as</i> , Volvo, vis, volvi, volutum, to revolve Teo vivo, is, vixi, victum, to live
Xo,	ui, <i>as</i> , Nexo, is, nexui, nexum, to bind Texo, is, texui, textum, to weave
Cio,	Cl, <i>as</i> , Facio, is, feci, factum, to do { jacio, is, jeci, jactum, to cast But Lacio, is, lexi, lectum, to allure Specio, is, spexi, spectrum, to behold
Dio,	Di, <i>as</i> , Fodio, is, fodi, fossum, to dig
Qio,	Gi, <i>as</i> , Fugio, is, fugi, fugitum, to flee
Pio,	Pi, <i>as</i> , Capió, is, cepi, captum, to take But Cupio, is, cupivi, cupitum, to desire Rapio, is, rapui, raptum, to snatch Bapio, is, { sapui, sapitum, to be wise { tapivi,
Rio,	Ri, <i>as</i> , Pario, is, peperí, partum, to bring forth young
Tio,	si, <i>as</i> , Quatio, tis, quasi, quassum, to shake
Vo,	ui, <i>as</i> , Statuo, is, statui, statutum, to determine But Pluo, is, { pluvi, pluitum, to rain { plui Struo, is, struxi, structum, to build Fluo, is, fluxi, fluxum, to flow

#### 4. Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation.

1 If a Verb do end in *is* in the second person of the Present tense, the first person in the Preterperfect tense shall end in *ivi, as,*

Scio, <i>scis,</i>	scivi,	scitum, to know
But Venio, <i>is,</i>	veni,	ventum, to come.
Cambio, <i>is,</i>	campsi,	campsum, to exchange
Rauco, <i>is,</i>	raufi,	raufum, to be hoarse,
Farcio, <i>is,</i>	farsi,	farum, to stuff.
Sarcio, <i>is,</i>	sarsi,	sarum, to patch.
Sepio, <i>is,</i>	sepsi,	septum, to hedge.
Sentio, <i>is,</i>	lenfi,	senfum, to perceive
Fulcio, <i>is,</i>	fulfi,	fulum, to prop
Haurio, <i>is,</i>	haufi,	haustum, to draw
Sancio, <i>is,</i>	sanxi,	sanctum, to establish.
Vincio, <i>is,</i>	vinxi,	vincum, to bind
Salio, <i>is,</i>	salui,	salum, to leap
Amicio, <i>is,</i>	amicui,	amicum, to cloath

Yet Cambivi, Sarsivi, Sepivi, Haurivi, Sancivi, Salivi, Amicivi, are sometimes read:

#### 5 Of the Preterperfect tense of Compound Verbs.

1 The Preterperfect tense of the compound Verbs, is the same with the Preterperfect tense of the Simple Verb, for as,

Docco, *es,* | docui, doctum, to teach.

So Edocco, *es,* | edocui, edoctum, to teach perfectly

1 But

- 1 But the syllable, which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense of the simple Verb, is not doubled when the Verb is compounded; for though,

Spondeo, |  $\frac{2}{1}$  | spondi, to promise.  
 et Respondeo, |  $\frac{2}{1}$  | respondi, to answer.

Præcurro |  $\frac{2}{1}$  | præcurri, to run before.  
 Nevertheless Excurro, |  $\frac{2}{1}$  | excurri, to run out.  
 Repungo, |  $\frac{2}{1}$  | repugni, to pick again.

and the { Do, }  
 Com- { Disco, }  
 pound a { Sto, }  
 of { Posco, }  
 { perfundo, perfundedi, to quash  
 { edisco, edidici, to learn perfectly.  
 { persto perstiti, to stand firmly  
 { depono, deponere, to desire much

Double the syllable of the Preterperfect tense.

- 2 When Plico is compounded with Sub, or with a Noun, it makes Plicavi, in the Preterperfect tense as,

Supplico, as, avi, to beseech

Multiplico, as, multiplicavi, to multiply

But Applico, as, to apply  
 Complico, as, to fold  
 Replico, as, to reply  
 Explico, as, to declare } makes ui or avi

3. Though Oleo to smell make Olui, yet every Compound thereof will rather make Olevi, as,

Exoleo, exolevi, to be stale

Onely Redoleo, redolevi, to give a savour

Suboleo, subolevi, to savour a little

- 4 All the Compounds of Pungo make punxi, except repungo, is, which makes repunxi and repugni.

5. The Compounds of Do, when it is of the third Conjugation make didi, not dedi, as,

Credo is,	crédidi,	créditum; to believe
Edo is,	édidi,	éditum, to set forth
Dedo is,	dédidi,	deditum, to yield
Reddo is,	reddidi,	redditum, to restore
Perdo is,	perdidi,	perditum, to destroy
Abdo is,	ábdidi,	ábditum, to hide
Obdo is,	obdidi,	obditum to bolt
Condo is,	condidi,	conditum, to build
Indo is,	indidi,	inditum, to put in
Trado is,	tradidi,	traditum, to deliver
Prodo is,	prodidi,	proditum, to betray
Vendo is,	véndidi,	vénditum, to sell

But Abscondo, is, abscondi, { absconsum, } & { absconditum, } to hide.

6. The Compounds of sto make stiti, as,

Præsto, as, præstiti, præstitum, to excell.

7. If these Verbs be compounded, they change the first vowel in all tenses into e, viz.

Damno, as	1	condemno, to condemn
Lactō, as	1	allecto, to allure
Sacro, as	1	consecro, to consecrate
Falio, is,	3	refello, refelli, refalsum, to gain-say
Arceo, es	2	coerceo, coervi, coércitum, to restrain
Tractō, as	1	detrecto, to detract
Fatiscor, is	1	defenscor, defessus sum,
to be weary		

Partio, is	4 to divide,	impertio, to bestow
Carpo, is	3 to crop	decerpo, to pluck off
Parro, as	1 to commit	perpetro, to commit
Scando, is	3 to climb	ascendo, to ascend
Spargo, is,	3 to sprinkle	dispergo, to disperse
* Pario, is	3 to bring forth	reperio, to finde.

\* All whose Compounds are of the fourth Conjugation, and make the Preterperfect tense to end in perui, as

Aperio, is, aperui, apertum, to open

Operio, is operui, opertum, to cover.

Only Comperio, is,  $\left| \begin{smallmatrix} \text{C} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{P} \end{smallmatrix} \right|$  comperi, compertum, to try  
 Reperio, is,  $\left| \begin{smallmatrix} \text{R} \\ \text{E} \\ \text{P} \end{smallmatrix} \right|$  reperi, repertum, to finde.

8. All the Compounds of Pasco are declined like the Simple Verb, as,

Epasco, is, epavi, epastum, to eat up.

Ex- { Compesco, is, compescui, to pasture together.  
 cept { Dispesco, is, dispescui, to drive from pasture.

9. These Verbs being compounded, change their first Vowel in all Tenses into i, viz.

Habeo, es to have	2 Cohibeo, to restrain
Lareo, es, tu lie hid	2 Deliteo, to lurk
Salio, is to leap.	4 Resilio, to leap back
Statuo, is to appoint	3 Constituo, to appoint.
Cado, is to fall.	3 Occido, occidi, occasum, to set
Lzdo, is to hurt	3 Collido, to hit against

Pango, pegi,  
to joyn

Cano, is, cecini  
to sing

Quæro, is,  
to seek

Cædo, is,  
to cut

Tango, is,  
to touch

Indgeo, es,  
to want

Tenco, es,  
to hold

Taceo, es,  
to hold ones peace

Sapio, is,  
to be wise

Rapio, is,  
to snatch

3. Impingo, pégi, pactum, to  
stumble

3. Concino, concinui, concentum,  
to sing together

3. Requiro, to require

3. Occido, occidi, occisum, to kill

Pertingo, is, regi, tactum, to touch  
thorough

1. Indigeo, es, to want

2. Retineo, es, retentum, to retain

2. Reticeo, es, to say nothing

Desipio, is, desipitum, to play the  
fool well

3. Corripio, is, correptum, to  
snatch

Where note that the Compounds of Cano make their  
preterperfect tense end in ui, as,

Concino makes concinui, to sing in one tune

10 All the Compounds of Placeo change the first  
Vowel into i, as,

Displiceo, es, displicui, displicitum, to displease

Except { Complaceo, }  
          &  
          Perplaceo, } to please well

11. These four Compounds of Pango keep the simple  
Verb, viz.

Depango to fasten to the ground.

Oppango,

Oppango, to joyn  
Circumpango, to cram about  
Repango, to fasten againe

12 These four compounds of Manco change their first Vowel of the Simple Verb into i, and do make their Preterperfect tense in ui, viz.

Præmineo, es, præminui } to excel  
Emineo, es, eminui,  
Promineo, es, prominui, to stand out  
Immineo, es, imminui, to hang ober

The rest are like the Simple Verb, as, Permaneo, es, Permanſi.

13. The Compounds of these Verbs change into u viz.

Scalpo, is	3.	Exculpo, to grabe
Calco; as,	1.	Inculco, to tread upon
Salto, as,	1.	Resulto, to leap back

14. These Verbs being compounded cast away a, viz.

Clauſo	{	Occludo, is, occluſi, to shut up
		Excludo, is, excluſi, to shut out
Quatio,	{	Percutio, is, perculli, to smite
		Excutio, is, exculli, to shake off
Lavo	{	Proluo, is, prolui, to wash much
		Diluo, is, dilui, to rinse

15 These Verbs do change the first Vowel of the Present tense ( and the tenses formed thereof into i, but not of the Preterperfect tense nor, the tenses formed of it ) as,

ego makes Egi, Exigo makes exegi exactum  
to do to require

Emo,  
to buy

Sedeo  
to sit

Rego  
to rule

Frango  
to break

Capio,  
to take

Jacio  
to cast

Lacio  
to insnare

Specio,  
to behold

Premo,  
to presse

Perimo, perémi, peremptum,  
to destroy.

Consedeo, consédi, consessum,  
to sit together.

Córrigo, corréxi, correctum,  
to correct

Refringo, refrégi, refractum,  
to break open.

Incipio, incepi, inceprum,  
to begin.

Conjicio, conjeci, conjectum,  
to cast together.

Allicio, allexi, allectum,  
to allure.

Respicio, respexi, respectum,  
to look back.

Reprimo, repressi, repressum,  
to repress.

But Perago, and Sarago, are declined like the simple Verbe Ago. And Dego, to libe, and Cogo, coégi, to compel, cast away the middle syllable.

So likewise of Rego to rule, are made Pergo to go forward, and Surgo to arise.

16. The Verb Facio, changeth nothing, except it be compounded with a Preposition, as in,

Olfacio, to make to smell

Calfacio, to make warm

Inficio, to infect

17. If Lego be compounded with re, se, per, præ, sub or trans, it still keeps the Vowel of the Present tense e, but all the other Compounds change e into i, wherof Intelligo to understand, Diligo to love, and Negligo to neglect, make the Preterperfect tense legi, all the rest legi.

6. Of the Supines of simple Verbs

N. B. The Supine may be known by the Preterperfect tense, as,

B <sup>i</sup> ,	turn, as. Bibo,	3 bibi, bibitum, to drink
Ci,	tum, as. Vinco,	3 vici, victum, to conquer
	Ico,	3 ici, ictum, to strike
	Facio,	3 feci, factum, to make
	Jacio,	3 jeci, jectum, to cast
Do,	sum, as. Video,	2 vidi, vitum, to see

Yet these Verbs do double (s) viz.

Pando,	3	pandi, passum, to spread
Sedo,	2	iedi, tessum, to sit
Scindo,	3	scidi, scissum, to cut
Findo,	3	fidi, fissum, to cleave
Fodio,	3	fodi, fossum, to dig

N. B. And here you must observe that syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is never doubled in the supines: thus,

Tondeo	2	totondi, tonsum, to clip
Cado,	3	cacidi, casum, to cut
Cado,	3	ceçidi, casum, to fall
Tendo,	3	terendi, { tensum, to stretch
		centum,
Tundo,	3	tutudi, tunsum, to knock
Pedo,	3	pepedi, peditum, to fare
Do,	1	dedi datum, to give

Gi,	ctum, as. Lego,	3 legi, lectum, to read
	Fango,	3 { pegi, to make a Cave-
		pepigi, pactum, want,
	Frango,	3 fregi, fractum, to break

Tango

If the preterperfect tense end in

The supine shall end in

*As in Praesenti*

Tango 3 tetigi, tactum, *to touch*  
 Ago, 3 egi, actum, *to do*  
 Pungo 3 pupugi, punctum, *to prick*  
 Fugio, 3 fugi, fugitum, *to flee*

If the praeterite-fet tense end in

Li,

Mi,

Ni,

Pi,

Qui,

Ri,

Si,

Pi

The supine shall end in

sum, *as*, Sallo, 3 salli, salsum, *to powder*  
 Pello 3 pepuli, pultum, *to drive away*  
 Cello 3 ceculi, cultum, *to break*  
 Fallo 3 fefelli, saltum, *to deceive*  
 Vello 3 velli, vultum, *to pull up*  
 Fero 3 tuli, latum, *to bear*

tum, *as*, Emo, emi, emptum, *to buy*.

tum, *as*, Venio, veni, ventum, *to come*  
 Cano, cecini, cantum, *to sing*

tum, *as*, Capió, cepi, captum, *to take*  
 Cæpio, cæpi, captum, *to begin*  
 Rumpo, rupi, ruptum, *to break*

tum, *as*, Linquo, 3 liqui, lictum, *to leave*

sum, *as*, Verro, 3 verri, verum, *to brush*  
 But Pario, 3 peperci, partum, *to bring forth*

sum, *as*, Viso, 3 visi, visum, *to visit*  
 Mirro, 3 misi, msum, *to send*  
 Fulcio, 4 fulsi, fultum, *to order, to prop*  
 Haurio, 4 hauri, haustum, *to draw*  
 Sarcio, 4 sarli, sartum, *to patch*  
 Farcio, 4 farli, fartum, *to stuff*  
 Uro, 3 ussi, ustum, *to burn*  
 Gero, 3 gessi, gestum, *to bear*  
 Torqueo 2 { torcum, *to twist*  
 torli, { torsum, *to twist*  
 Indulgeo, 2 { indulsum, *to pamper*  
 indulu { indultum, *to pamper*

tum, *as*, Scribo, 3 scripsi, scriptum, *to write*  
 Cambio, 4 campsi, campsum, *to exchange*

If the Preter perfect tense end in

The Supine shall end in

Ti,

tum, *as*, Sto, 1 steti, } statum, *to stand*  
 Sisto, 2 stiti, }  
 But Verbo, 2 verti, versum, *to turn*

Vi,

tum, *as*, Flo, 1 flavi, flatum, *to blow*  
 But Pasco 3 pavi, pastum, *to feed*  
 Lavo, 1 lavi, } lotum,  
 } lautum, *to wash*  
 } lavatum,  
 Poto, 3 potavi, } potum, *to drink*  
 } potatum  
 Faveo 2 favi, fautum, *to favor*  
 Caveo 2 cavi, cautum, *to beware*  
 Sero, 3 sevi, satum, *to sow*  
 Lino, 3 llini, licum, *to rub over*  
 Solvo, 3 solvi, solutum, *to lose*  
 Volvo, 3 volvi, volutum, *to roll*  
 Singultio, 4 singultivi, singultum, *to sob*  
 Venio, 4 venivi, venum, *to be sold*  
 Sepelio 4 sepelivi, sepulchrum, *to bury*

ai,

itum, *as*, Domo, 1 domui, domitum, *to make room*

**Per every Verb which ends in uo makes utum in the Supines, as,**

Only Exuo, 1 exui, exutum, *to put off*  
 Ruo, 1 rui, rutum, *to rush*  
 Seco, 1 secui, sectum, *to cut*  
 Neco, 1 necui, nectum, *to kill*  
 Frigo, 1 fricui, frictum, *to rub*  
 Misco 2 miscui, mistum, *to mix*  
 Amicio, 2 amicui, amictum, *to cloath*  
 Torreo, 2 torui, tostum, *to roast*  
 Doceo, 2 docui, doctum, *to teach*  
 Teneo, 2 tenui, tentum, *to hold*  
 Consulo, 3 consului, consultum, *to advise*  
 Alo, 3 alui, } alium, *to nourish*  
 4 } alitum,  
 Salio, 3 salui, saltum, *to leap*  
 Colo, 3 colui, cultum, *to worship*  
 Occul 3 occului, occultum, *to hide*  
 Pingo

*As in Praesenti*

Piso,	3	pinxi, pistum, to bake
Rapio,	3	rapui, raptum, to snatch
Sero,	3	serui, sertum, to put in order
Texo,	3	texui, textum, to weave

Put these Verbs in ui, make the Supines to end in -sum, as,

Censeo,	2	censui, censum, to think
Cello,	3	cellui, celsum, to break
Meto,	3	messui, messum, to mow
Nexo,	3	nexui, nexum, to knit
Pexo,	3	pexui, pexum, to comb
Pateo,	2	patui, passum, to lie open
Careo,	2	carui, { cassum, caritum, to want

Sum, ds, Vincio, 4 vinxi, victum, to bind

Put these five cast away (N,) viz.

Fingo,	3	finxi, fictum, to feign
Mingo,	3	minxi, mictum, to mingle
Pingo,	3	pinxi, pictum, to paint
Stringo,	3	strinxi, strictum, to bind
Ringo,	3	rinxi, rictum, to fret

These four Verbs make xum, viz.

Flecto,	flexi, flexum, to bend
Plecto,	plexi, plexum, to punish
Figo,	fixi, fixum, to fasten
Fluo,	fluxi, fluxum, to flow

If the Preterperfect tense end in

Xi,

The Supines shall end in

7. Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

1. The Supine of the Compound Verbs is the same with that of the simple Verb, as,

Lego, to read, lectum;

Perlego, to read over, perlectum;

1. Yet sometimes they alter a syllable, for,

Tundo, to knock

Pertundo, to bruise

Ruo, to rush

Corruo, to fall together

Salio, to leap

Desilio, to leap down

Sero to sow

Inséro, to graffe

Makes

tunsum.

peruñsum.

ruitum.

corruñtum.

saltum.

desultum.

satum.

insitum.

2. These Supines change (a) into (e) when they are compounded, for,

Capio, to take

Decipio, to deceive

Facio, to make

Inficio, to infect

Jacio, to cast

Rejicio, to throw back

Rapio, to snatch

Corripio, to catch hold of

Makes

capium.

deceptum.

factum.

infectum.

jactum.

rejectum.

raptum.

correptum.

Cano

Cano, to sing	Makes	cantum
Cóncino, to sing in tune		concentrum
Pario, to bring forth		partum
Reperio, to finde		repertum
Spargo, to sprinkle		sparsum
Dispergo, to scatter abroad		dispersum

3. This Verbe Edo, when it is compounded will have esum (and not estum) in the Duplins, as,

Exedo, to gnaw, exesum.

Only Comēdo, to eat all, { comezum,  
  comēzum.

4. All the Compounds of Nosco, make norum in the Duplins, as,

Except } Pernosco, to know thoroughly, pernorum.  
          } Cognosco, to know, cognitum.  
          } Agnosco, to acknowledge, agnitum.

### 8. Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbs in Or.

1. Verbs which end in Or, do borrow their Preterperfect tense of the latter Dupine, by putting to s and sum v fui.

But we must observe that some of these are Depo-  
nents, and some Continous. which do feign a  
Dupine, whence the Preterperfect tense may be  
formed thus,

Labor

Labor, 3. to labe  
 Patior, 3. to suffer  
 Copatior, 3. to suffer together  
 Perpetior, 3. to endure  
 Fateor, 2. to confesse  
 Confiteor, 2. to confesse  
 Diffiteor, 2. to deny  
 Gradior, 3. to go  
 Digredior, 3. to go aside  
 Fatiscor, 3. to be weary  
 Metior, 4. to measure  
 Utor, 3. to use  
 Ordior, 4. { to weave. }  
                   { to begin. }  
 Nitro, 3. to endeavour  
 Ulciscor, 3. to revenge  
 Irascor, 3. to be angry  
 Reor, 2. to suppose  
 Obliviscor, 3. to forget  
 Fruor, 3. to enjoy  
 Misereor, 2. to have mercy  
 Tucor, 2. tueri, to defend  
 Tuor, 3. tui, to see  
 Loquor, 3. to speak  
 Sequor, 3. to follow  
 Experior, 4. to try  
 Paciscor, 3. to make a bargain  
 Nanciscor, 3. to get  
 Apiscor, 3. { to obtaine  
 Adipiscor, 3. { to obtaine  
 Quor, 3. to complaine  
 Proficiscor, 3. to go  
 Expergiscor, 3. to awake ;

Makes

lapsus  
 passus  
 compassus  
 perpassus  
 fassus  
 confessus  
 diffessus  
 gressus  
 digressus  
 fessus  
 mensus  
 usus  
 { orditus  
   { orsus  
   { nissus  
   { nixus  
 ultus  
 iratus  
 ratus  
 oblitus  
 { fructus  
   { fruitus  
 misertus  
 ruitus { ortum  
           { ruitum  
 loquutus  
 sequutus  
 expertus  
 pactus  
 nactus  
 aptus  
 adeptus  
 questus  
 profectus  
 expecttus

Suum vel sui

Comminiscor

Comminiscor, 3 to devise

Nascor, 3 to be born

Morior 3 to die

Orior, 4 to arise

Makes

commentus,

natus,

mortuus;

ortus,

sum vel fui

## 9. Of Verbs that have two Preterperfect tenses

These Verbs have two Preterperfect tenses, viz. one of the Active, and another of the Passive voice.

Cæno to sup	1	{ cœnâvi, cœnâtus sum,
Juro, to swear	1	{ juravi, juratus sum,
Poto, to drink	1	{ potavi, potus sum,
Titubo, to stumble	1	{ titubavi, titubatus sum,
Cæreo, to want	2	{ carui, cassus sum,
Prædeo, to dine	2	{ prandi, pransus sum,
Pareo, to lie open	2	{ parui, passus sum,
Placeo; to please	2	{ placui, placitus sum,
Suesco, to accustom	3	{ suëvi, suëtus sum,
Veneo, to be sold	4	{ venivi, venditus sum,
Nubo, to be married to a man	3	{ nupsi, nuptus sum,

Mereor	2	merui,
to deserbe		meritus sum
Liber,	2	libuit
it pleaseth		libitum est
Licer,	2	licuit
it is lawfull		licitum est
Tader,	2	caudit
it irketh		perasum est
Pudet	2	puduit
it shameth		pudum est
Piger	2	piguit,
it irketh		pigum est

10. Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbs  
Neuter-passives.

Verbs Neuter-passives forme their Preterperfect  
tense thus

Gaudeo,	2	to rejoyce, gavisus sum
Fido,	3	to trust, fesus sum
Audeo,	2	to be bold, ausus sum
Fio, fis,		to be made, factus sum
Soleo,	2	to be want, solitus sum
Meereo,	2	to be sad, * mcestus sum.

\* Which Phocas saith is a Noun.

H

II. Of

# II. Of Verbs which borrow their Preterperfect tenses.

Some Verbs do borrow their Preterperfect tense from others, viz.

A Verb Inceptive which ends in *ſco*, ſtanding for a Primitive Verb, borrows its Preterperfect tense of that Verb which it ſtands for, as makes of

Tepesco, to begin to be warme	repui,	Tepeo, to be warme
Ferveſco, to begin to be hot	fervi,	Ferveo, to be hot
Cerno to diſcern	vidi,	Video, to ſee
Quatio, to ſhake	concuſſi,	Concuſio to ſhake
Ferio, to ſmite	percuſſi,	Percuſio, to ſmite
Meio, to mix	minxi,	Mingo, to mingle
Sido, to ſettle	ſedi,	Sedeo, to ſit
Tollo, to take up	ſuſtuli,	Suſfero, to ſuffer
Sum, es, to be	ſui,	Fuo, to be
Fero, fers, to ſuffer	tuli,	Tulo, to bear
Siſto, to make to ſtand	ſteti,	Sto, to ſtand
		Furo,

Furo, to rage	insanivi	Infanio, to be mad
Vefcor, to eat	paſtus ſum,	Paſcor, to be fed
Medeor, to heal	medicatus ſum	Medicor to cure
Liquor, to be melted	liquefactus	Liqueſco, to be melted
Reminiſcor, to remember	recordatus ſum,	Recordor, to call to mind

12. Of Verbs which want their Preterperfect  
tense.

These Verbs want a Preterperfect tense viz.

Vergo, is,	3	to bend
Glifco, is,	3	to grow
Fariſco, is,	3	to gape
Polleo,	2	to be able
Nideo,	2	to ſhine

1. Verbs Inceptives, i. e. that ſignifie a beginning  
as, Pueraſco 3 to wax a Child

3. All Paſſives whoſe Actives want the Supines, as

Meruor,	3	} to be feared
Timeor,	2	

4. All Meditatives, i. e. which ſignifie a deſire, as,  
H 2 Miſcuro,

Micturio,	4	to desire to pisse.
Scripturio,	4	to desire to write.
Except Parturio, to be toward labour, parturivi,		
Esurio, to wax hungry, esurivi.		

### 13. Of Verbs which want the Supines.

These Verbs ver y seldome or never have  
the Supines.

Lambo,	3	to lick
Mico,	1	to shine
Rudo,	3	to bray like an Ass
Scabo,	3	to knep as horses do
Parco,	3	to spare
Dispesco,	3	to drive from pasture
Posco,	3	to require
Disco,	3	to learn,
Compesco,	3	to pasture together
Quinisco,	3	to nod
Degeo,	3	to libe
Ango,	3	to vex
Sugo,	3	to suck
Lingo,	3	to lick
Ningo,	3	to snow
Satago,	3	to to be busle
Pfallo,	3	to sing
Volo,	3	to will
Nolo,	3	to be unwilling
Malo,	3	to be more willing
Tremo,	3	tremble
Strideo,	2	} to creak
Strido,	3	

Flaveo,

**Englified and Explained.**

91

Flaveo,	2	to be yellow
Livco,	2	to be black and bleb
Avco,	2	to cobet
Paveo,	2	to fear
Connivco	2	to wink
Ferveo,	2	to be hot

The Compounds of Nuo, to ned, as,

Renue 3 to refuse

And the Compounds of Cado, to fall, as,

Except { Occido, to set  
and  
Recido, to fall back } which make { occasum  
&  
recasum

Respuo,	3	to refuse
Linquo,	3	to leave
Luo,	3	to suffer punishment
Metuo,	3	to fear
Cluo,	3	to glister
Frigeo,	2	to be cold
Calvo,	3	to deceive
Sterto,	3	to snort
Timeo,	2	to fear
Luceo,	2	to shine
Arceo,	2	to drive away, whose

\* compounds make erciturum.

Do the Compounds of Gruo, to cruckle, as,

Ingruó, 3 to inbade

And whatsoever Verbs Beuter of the second Con-  
jugation make ui: Except these,

Oico, to smell  
Dolco, to grieve

Н 3

**Placco,**

*As in Præsenti*

Placeo, to please.  
 Taceo, to hold ones peace.  
 Parco, to obey.  
 Careo, to want.  
 Nocceo to hurt.  
 Pareo, to lie open.  
 Lateo, to lie hid.  
 Valeo, to be in health.  
 Calco, to be warme.

For they will have the Supines.

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As

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The Preter-  
perfect tense

Simple	{ of the	1.	Conjugation, as	As	} in Praesent-	
		2.		Es		ti, &c.
		3.		Tertia Præterit-		
		4.		tum, &c		
				Quarta	dat is,	
				ivi,	&c.	

In O.

5. Compound, as Præteritum dat  
&c.

Of Verbs

8. In Or As Verba in Or &c.

6. Simple, as Nunc ex præterito, &c

The Supines

7. Compound, as Compositum ut  
&c.

To these are added

Rules of Verbs  
that

9. Have two Præterperfect tenses, as, Præteritum Activæ &c.
10. Are Neuter Passives, as Neutro passivum hoc præteritum &c.
11. Borrow their Præterperfect tenses, as Quædam præteritum &c.
12. Want their Præterperfect tenses, as Præteritum fugiunt, &c.
13. Seldom have Supines, as Hæc raro aut nunquam &c.

Am

English and Latin

1. The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the Latin language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules. The second part of the book is devoted to the study of the English language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules.

2. The third part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the English language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules. The fourth part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the Latin language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules.

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6. The eleventh part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the English language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules. The twelfth part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the Latin language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules.

7. The thirteenth part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the English language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules. The fourteenth part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the Latin language. It contains a list of the principal words and phrases used in the text, and a list of the principal grammatical rules.



# An Index of all the Verbs

in *As in Presenti*, shewing a young Learner how to conjugate them: With Figures also directing to the Rules of their Preterperfect tenses and Supines.

## A

- A** Bdo, is, dīdi, ěre, endi, do, dum, abditum, itu, abdens, iurus, *to hide* 74
- Abscendo, is, di, ěre, endi, do, dum, sum, su, vel, dium, u, ens, surus, vel iurus, *to hide* 74
- Accerso, is, ivi, ěre, endi, endo, endum, itum, u, ens, iturus, *to go to call* 70
- Adipiscor, ěris, vel ěre, adeptus sum vel fui, adipisci, adipiscendi, do, dum, adeptum, u, adipiscens, eptus, epturus, *to get* 85
- Agnosco, scis, novi, agnoscere, agnoscendi, do, dum, agnitum, u, agnoscens, agniturus, *to acknowledge* 84
- Ago, is, egi, agere, agendi, do, dum, actum, u, agens, acturus, *to do* 69
- Allicio,

- Allicio**, is, lexi, licere, iendi, do, dum, allectum, u, alliciens,  
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 (supinis caret) ambigens, *to be in doubt* 89  
**Amicio**, is, cui, *and sometimes*, civi, amictre, iendi, do, dum,  
 amictum u, amiciens, icturus, *to cloath* 81  
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**Annuo**, is, ui, ere, endi, do, dum, (supinis caret) an-  
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**Aperio**, is, ui, ire, iendi, do, dum, apertum, tu, aperiens,  
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**Apiscor**, eris vel ere, aptus sum vel fui, apisci, apiscens,  
 aptus, apiscendus, *to get* 85  
**Applico**, as, applicui, & applicavi, are, andi, do, dum,  
 applicatum, u, & applicitum, u, applicans, aturus, & itu-  
 rus, *to apply* 73  
**Arceo**, es, ui, arcere, endi, do, dum, supinis caret, arcens  
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**Ardeo**, es, arsi, ere, endi, do, dum, arsum, u, ardens, arsu-  
 rus, *to hurt* 66  
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 dens, surus, *to ascend* 70  
**Audeo**, es, ausus sum vel fui, audere, endi, do, dum, ausum,  
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 augens, aucturus, *to increase* 66  
**Aveo**, es (caret præterito) avere, avendi, do, dum (supinis  
 caret) avens, *to covet* 90

B

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C

Cado, dis, cecidi, cadere, cadendi, do, dum, casum, u, cadens, casurus, *to fall* 68 75 79

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Calco, es, ui, ere, endi, do, dum (supinis caret) calens, *to be hot* 91

Calfacio, is, feci, facere, iendi, do, dum, factum, u, faciens, facturum, *to make hot* 78

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Cano, is, cecini, canere, endi, do, dum, cantum, u, canens, canturus, *to sing* 70 76 80

Capesso, sis, si & sivi, capessere, endi, do, dum, capessum, su, vel capessitum, u, capessens, urus, iturus, *to take* 70

Capio, capis, cepi, capere, iendi, do, dum, capium, u, capiens, turus, *to take* 71

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- Cedo**, is, cessi, *cedere*, *cedendi*, do, dum, cessum, u, *cedens*, cessurus, *to give place* 98
- Cello**, is, ceculi, *cellere*, *cellendi*, do, dum, culsum, su, cellens, culsurus, *to break* 69 80 81
- Censeo**, es, ui, ere, *endi*, do, dum, census, u, censens, censurus, *to think* 81
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- Claudo**, is, clausi, *claudere*, *claudendi*, do, dum, clausum, su, claudens, clausurus, *to shut* 68 77
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- Cœpio**, is, pi, *cœpere*, *cœpiendi*, do, dum, cœptum, u, cœpiens, cœpturus, *to begin* 80
- Coerceo**, es, ui, *coercere*, *coercendi*, do, dum, coërcitum, u, coercens, coerciturus *to restrain* 74
- Cognosco**, is, novi, *noscere*, *noscendi*, do, dum, cognitum, u, cognoscens, cogniturus, *to know* 84
- Cogo**, is, cœgi, *cogere*, *cogendi*, do, dum, coactum, u, cogens, coacturus, *to compell* 78
- Cohibeo**, es, ui, *cohibere*, *cohibendi*, do, dum, cohibitum, tu, cohibens, cohibiturus, *to restrain*
- Collido**, is, lisi, *collidere*, *dendi*, do, dum, collisum, u, collidens, collisurus, *to knock together* 75
- Colo**, is, colui *colere*, *colendi*, do, dum, cultum, u, colens, culturus, *to worship* 69 81
- Comedo**, comedis, vel comes, edi, *comedere* vel *comesse*, *comedendi*, do, dum, comestum, u, vel comesum, u, comedens, comesturus vel commesurus, *to eat* 84

- Comminiscor, ēris vel ēre, commentus sum vel fui, com-  
minisci. endi, do, dum, commentum, u, comminiscens,  
commentus, commenturus, comminiscendus, *to invent* 86
- Como, is, compsi, comere, comendi, do, dum, comprum,  
u, comens, compturus, *to comb* 69
- Compator, patēris vel patere, compassus sum vel fui, com-  
pati, compatiendi, do, dum, compassum, u, compatiens,  
compassus, compassurus, compatiendus, *to suffer toge-  
ther* 85
- Comperio, is, comperi, comperire, comperiendi, do, dum,  
compertum, u, comperiens, comperturus, *to find out a  
matter* 75
- Compesco, is, pescui, compescere, endi, do, dum (supinis  
caret) compescens, *to pasture together* 75 90
- Complaceo, complaces, complacui, complacere, cendi, do,  
dum, complacitum, u, complacens, complaciturus, *to  
please well* 76
- Complico, as, plicui, vel plicavi, complicare, complican-  
di, do, dum, complicitum, u, & complicatum, u, com-  
plicans, compliciturus & complicaturus, *to wrap or fold  
together* 77
- Concino, is, concinui, concinēre, concinendi, do, dum,  
concentum, u, concinens, concenturus, *to sing in one  
tune* 84
- Concutio, is, concussi, concutere, concutiendi, do, dum,  
concussum, su, concutiens, concussurus, *to shake* 83
- Condemno, as, avi, are, aridi, do, dum, condemnatum, u,  
condemnans, condemnaturus, *to condemn* 74
- Condo, dis, didi, dēre, dendi, do, dum, conditum, u, con-  
dens, conditurus, *to lay up* 74
- Confiteor, ēris, vel ēre, confessus sum vel fui, confitēri,  
confitendi, do, dum, confessum, u, confitens, confessus,  
confessurus, confitendus, *to confesse* 85
- Conjicio, is, jeci, conjicere, conjiciendi, do, dum, conjec-  
tum, u, conjiciens, conjecturus, *to cast together* 78

Connivco,

- Conniveo, es, nivi & nixi, connivere, endi, endo, dum,  
connictum, u, connivens, connicturus, *to wink* 66 90
- Consecro, as, avi, are, andi, do, dum, consecratum, u, con-  
secrans consecratus, *to make holy* 74
- Confideo, confides, confedi, confidere, confidendi, do,  
dum, confessum, u, confidens, confessurus, *to sit together* 74
- Consulo, is, consului, consulere, consulendi, do, dum,  
consultum, u, consulens, consulturus, *to consult* 83
- Coquo, quis, coxi, coquere, coquendi, do, dum, coctum,  
coctu, coquens, cocturus, *to seeth* 72
- Corrigo, is, correxi, corrigere, corrigendi, do, dum, cor-  
rectum, u, corrigens, correcturus, *to correct* 70
- Corripio, is, corripui, corripere, corripendi, do, dum, cor-  
reptum, u, corripens, correpturus, *to snatch* 76 83
- Corruo, is, corruui, corruere, endi, do, dum, corrutum, u,  
corruens, corruturus, *to fall together* 83
- Credo, is, credidi, credere, credendi, do, dum, creditum,  
u, credens, crediturus, *to believe* 74
- Creπο, as, crepui (raro crepavi) crepare, crepandi, do, dum,  
crepitum, u (raro crepatum) u, crepans, crepiturus, & ra-  
ro crepaturus, *to crack* 65 70
- Cubo, as, cubui, cubare, andi, do, dum, cubitum, u, cubans  
cubiturus, *to lie down* 65
- Cumbo, is, cubui, cubere, cumbendi, do, dum, cubitum  
u, cumbens, cubiturus, *to lie down* 68
- Cupio, is, pivi, cupere, cupiendi, do, dum, cupitum, u, cu-  
piens, cupiturus, *to covet* 71
- Curro, is, cucurri, currere, endi, do, dum, cursum, u, cur-  
rens, cursurus, *to run* 72

## D

**D**Amno, as, avi, are, andi, do, dum, atum, atu, ans, atur-  
rus, *to condemn* 74

Decipio

Decipio, is, cepi, cipere, iendi, do, dum, deceptum, u, decipiens, decepturus <i>to deceive.</i>	71 83
Decerpo, is, cerpsi, decerpere, decerpendi, do, dum, decerptum, u, decerpens, decerpturus <i>to crop off.</i>	75
Dedo, is, dedidi, dedere, dedendi, do, dum, deditum, u, dedens, dediturus <i>to yield himself.</i>	74
Defetiscor, defetisceris vel scere, defessus sum vel fui, defetisci, defetiscendi, do, dum, defessum, u, defetiscens, defessus, defessurus <i>to be weary</i>	74
Dego, degis, degi, degere, degendi, do, dum (supinis caret) degens <i>to live</i>	73 90
Deleo, les, levi, lere, lendi, do, dum, deletum, u, delens, deleturus <i>to blot out</i>	66
Deliteo, es, ui, delitere, endi, do, dum (supinis caret) delitens <i>to lie hid</i>	75
Demo, is, dempsi, demere, demendi, do, dum, demptum, u, demens, dempturus <i>to take away</i>	69
Depango, gis, panxi & pegi, depangere, depangendi, do, dum, depactum, u, depangens, depacturus <i>to fasten down</i>	76
Deposco, is, depoposci, deposcere, deposcendi, do, dum, deposcitum, deposcitu, deposcens, deposciturus <i>to require earnestly</i>	76
Defilio, is, defilii, defilivi & defilui, defilire, defiliendi, do, dum, defultum, u, defiliens, lturus <i>to leap down</i>	83
Detrecto, as, avi, detrectare, andi, do, dum, detrectatum, u, detrectans, detrectaturus <i>to detract or back bite</i>	74
Dico, is, dixi, dicere, dicendi, do, dum, dictum, u, dicens, dicturus <i>to speak</i>	68
Diffiteor, eris vel ere, fessus sum vel fui, eri, endi, do, dum, diffessum, u, diffitens, diffessus, diffessurus <i>to deny</i>	85
Digredior, digredieris vel digredere, digressus sum vel fui, digredi, endi, do, dum, digressum, u, digrediens, digressus, digressurus <i>to go aside</i>	85
Diligo, is, lexi, diligere, endi, do, dum, dilectum, u, diligens, dilecturus <i>to love</i>	78

Diluo,

- Diluo**, is, ui, ĕre, endi, do, dum, dilutum, tu, diluens, diluturus, *to wash, or rinse* 77
- Disco**, is, didici, discere, endi, do, dum, (Supinis caret) discens, *to learn* 70 73 90
- Dispergo**, is, si, dispergere, dispergendi, do, dum, dispersum, su, dispergens, dispersurus, *to scatter abroad* 75
- Dispelſco**, is, pelſui, dispelſcere, dispelſcendi, do, dum, (Supinis caret) dispelſcens, *to drive beasts from pasture* 75 90
- Displiceo**, es, ui, displicere, endi, do, dum, displicitum, u, displicens, displiciturus, *to displease* 76
- Divido**, is, divisi, dividere, dividendi, do, dum, divisum, u, dividens, divisurus, *to divide* 68
- Do**, das, dedi, dare, dandi, do, dum, datum, u, dans, daturus, *to give* 65 73 79
- Docco**, es, ui, ĕre, endi, do, dum, doctum, u, docens, docturus, *to teach* 67
- Doleo**, es, ui, ĕre, endi, do, dum, dolirum, u, dolens, doliturus, *to grieve* 90
- Domo**, as, domui domare, domandi, do, dum, domitum, u, domans, domiturus, *to tame* 65 81
- Duco**, is, duxi, ducere, ducendi, do, dum, ductum, u, ducens, ducturus, *to lead* 61

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- Disco**, ediscis, edidici, ediscere, ediscendi, do, dum (Supinis caret) ediscens, *to learn perfectly* 75
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- Emineo**, es, ui, ĕre, endi, do, dum (supinis caret) eminens, *to excel* 30

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- Epasco, is, pavi, pascere, pascendi, do, dum, ( Supinis caret ) epascens, *to eat up.* 75
- Eripio, is, ui, eripere, eripiendi, do, dum, ereptum, u, eripiens, erepturus, *to take away by violence.* 76
- Esurio, is, ivi, esurire, esuriendi, do, dum, esuriturum, u, esuriens, esuriturus, *to begin to be an hungry.* 89
- Exedo, is, vel exes, exedi, exedere, vel exesse, exedendi, do, dum, exesum, u, exedens, exesurus, *to eat up.* 18
- Exigo, is, egi, igere, igendi, do, dum, exactum, u, exigens, exacturus, *to require* 77
- Excludo, is, clusi, cludere, endi, do, dum, exclusum, u, excludens, exclusurus, *to exclude* 77
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- Excutio, is, excussi, excutere, excutiendi, do, dum, excusum, u, excutens, excussurus, *to shake off* 77
- Exoleo, es, ui, & exolevi, exolere, endi, do, dum, exoletum, u, exolens, exoleturus, *grown out of use* 73
- Expergilcor, eris, vel ere, expectatus sum vel fui, expergilci, expergilcendi, do, dum, expectatum, u, expergilcens, expectatus, expectaturus *to awake,* 85
- Experior, iris vel ire, expertus sum vel fui, experiri, experiendi, do, dum, expertum, u, experiens, experturus, *to try,* 85
- Explico, as, ui vel avi, are, explicandi, do, dum, explicatum, u, vel explicatum, u, explicans, expliciturus vel explicaturus, *to declare* 73
- Exuo, is, ui, exuere, endi, do, dum, exutum, u, exuens, exuturus, *to put off* 81

## F

- F**Accesso, is, si, ēre, endi, do, dum, facessum, u, facessens,  
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- Facio, is, farni, farnire, iendi, do, dum, fartum, u, farni-  
ens, farturus, *to stuff* 72 80
- Fateor, ēris vel ēre, fatus sum vel fui, fatēri, endi, do, dum,  
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**Pedo**, is, pepēdi, pedere, pedendi, do, dum, peditum, u, pedens, pediturus, *to fare* 68, 79  
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- Scalpo, is, scalpfi, scalpere, endi, do, scalptum, u, scal-  
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- Scando, is, di, scandere, endi, do, dum, scansum, u, scan-  
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- Scindo, is, scidi, scindere, endi, do, dum, scissum, u, scin-  
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- Scio, scis, scivi, scire, iendi, do, dum, scium u, sciens, sci-  
turus *to know* 75
- Seribo, is, scripsi, scribere, endi, do, dum, scriptum, u,  
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Viso, is, visi, visere, endi, do, dum, visum, u, visens, visurus, *to visit*  
Vivo, is, vixi, vivere, vivendi, do, dum, victum, u, victis, victurus, *to live*  
Ulciscor, eris vel ere, ultus sum vel fui, ulcisci, endi, do, dum, ultum, u, ulciscens, ulturus, *to revenge*  
Vocito, as, avi, are, andi, do, dum, vocitatum, u, vocitatus, *to call often*  
Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, do, dum (supinis caret), volens, *to be willing*  
Volvo, is, volvi, volvere, endi, do, dum, volutum, u, volvens, voluturus, *to revolve*  
Vomo, is, vomui, vomere, endi, do, dum, vomitum, u, vomens, vomiturus, *to vomit*  
Urgeo, es, urxi, urgere, endi, do, dum, ursum, u, urgens, urisurus, *to urge*  
Uro, is, uxi, urere, endi, do, dum, ustum, u, urens, usturus, *to burn*  
Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum vel fui, uti, endi, do, dum, usus, u, utens, usus, *to use*

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**F I N I S.**

